MUMEYA
Japanese Photographer.
All kinds of Photographic Work done in latest styles also Passport Photos.
Developing and Printing for Amateurs a Speciality
No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 254.

The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

1918
Indian
MOTOR CYCLES
2½ h.p., 3½ h.p. and 7 H.P. Models
ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Dept.
'Phone 37.

No. 17,264 英曆千九百壹十八年九月十七號 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1918. 中華民國七年歲次戊午 PRICE $3.00 Per Month.

G K

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding $50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF

THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367

I—Authorised Capital £6,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
II—Fire Funds 3,837,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds... 17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account 128,230
£23,970,367

Revenue Fire Branch..... £2,381,456
" Life and Annuity Branches..... 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department... 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£5,339,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m....Every 30 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Saturdays only...Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m....Every 30 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Saturdays only...Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m., 11 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m....Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m....Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 noon....Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 12.30 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
12.50 p.m. to 1.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m....Every 15 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m....Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.

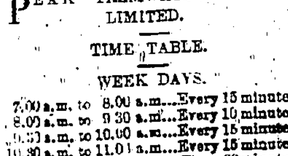
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Des Vœux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Note.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and for Sale at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
65 Des Vœux Road Central. [228

TANG YUK, Dentist, successor of the late SIEN TING,
14, D'AGUILAR STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings:—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong. [11

THE FINEST LIQUEURS.



OLD
BROWN BRANDY.
25 YEARS IN WOOD.

Specially selected for
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Telephone No. 616.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
Under the Management of—
Mrs. BLAIR.

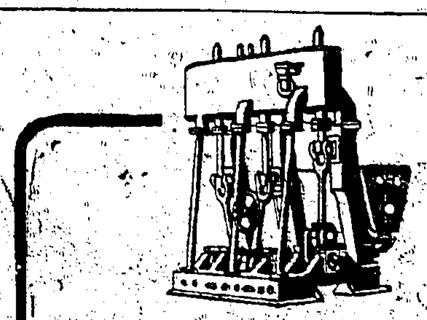
GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
Cuisine under European Supervision.
A first-class String Orchestra renders selections from 6.30 P.M. to 11.30 P.M.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply:—
W. BARKER,
Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietress.
Launches Meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON." MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BUSINESS NOTICES



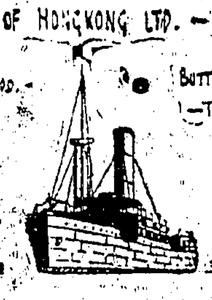
TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

—THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG LTD.—

—TELEGRAPHIC ADD. "TAIKOODOCK"—

AGENTS:— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE —TELEPHONE No. 212—



GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND	CABLE LAID	4 STRAND
½" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. *General Managers.*
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS,
EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.
THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.
Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3385.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
by subscribing to
"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"
All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE IT WHILE AWAY.
PRICE $13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.
CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

THM ENEMY PEACE OFFENSIVE.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE VOTE.

ADVANTAGES OF A DISCUSSION ENUMERATED.

MOUNTAINS OF OLD MISUNDERSTANDINGS MIGHT BE REMOVED.

WAR ACTIVITIES WOULD NOT BE INTERRUPTED.

The following is a continuation of the Austrian Peace Note, the first part of which appears amongst the Earlier Telegrams:—

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.

With this consciousness and unswervingly endeavouring to labour in the interest of peace, the Austro-Hungarian Government now again comes forward with this suggestion with the object of bringing about a direct discussion between the enemy Powers. The earnest will to peace of the broad classes of the population in all the States, who are jointly suffering through the war, and the indisputable rapprochement in individual controversial questions as well as a general and more conciliatory atmosphere, seem to us to give a certain guarantee that a fresh peace step might at present offer a possibility of success. The peace offer which the Quadruplice addressed to their opponents on December 12th, 1916, and whose conciliatory and basic ideas they have never given up, signifies, despite its rejection, that an important stage in the history of this war and the question of peace has from that moment stood in the centre of the European and, indeed, world discussion, and has occupied and dominated it in an ever increasing measure. Almost all the belligerents have in turn again and again expressed themselves on the question of peace and its prerequisites and conditions. The line of development of these discussions, however, has not been uniform and steady. The basic standpoint has changed under the influence of the military and political position, and so far it has not led to a tangible and practically utilisable general result. It is true that the distance between the conceptions of the two sides has, on the whole, somewhat decreased and that, despite the continuance of the decided and hitherto unbridged differences, a partial turning from many of the most extreme and concrete war-aims is visible, and a certain agreement relative to the general basic principles of a world peace manifests itself.

In both camps there is undoubtedly observable, in the broad classes of the population, a growth of the will to peace and understanding. Moreover, a comparison with the reception of the peace proposal of the Quadruplice by their opponents with the later utterances of responsible statesmen of the latter as well as non-responsible, but nowise politically uninfluential, personalities confirms this impression. For example, whilst the Allies, in reply to President Wilson, made demands amounting to the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, the diminution and profound internal transformation of Germany and the destruction of Turkey's European ownership, these demands, whose realisation was based on the supposition of an overwhelming victory, were later modified in many official Entente declarations or partly dropped.

This Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, a year ago, expressly recognised that Austria-Hungary must itself solve its internal problem, and nobody could set up a constitution in Germany from outside. Mr. Lloyd George, at the beginning of 1918, declared that it was not the Allied war-aim to partition Austria-Hungary or rob the Ottoman Empire of its Turkish provinces and to reform Germany internally. It may also be considered symptomatic that in December, 1917, Mr. Balfour categorically repudiated the assumption that British policy had ever been the creation of an independent State out of the territories on the left bank of the Rhine.

After affirming that the Central Powers are only waging a war of defence for the integrity and security of their territories, the Note proceeds to say that in a far more outspoken manner than in the domain of concrete war-aims has a rapprochement of conceptions proceeded regarding the guiding lines on which peace shall be concluded. President Wilson in his speeches of February 12th and July 4th this year formulated principles which his Allies have not contradicted, and whose far-going application is likely to meet with no objection from the Quadruplice, presupposing that this application is general and reconcilable with the interests of the States concerned.

An agreement on general principles does not suffice. It is a matter of reaching an accord on their interpretation and the application to individual concrete war and peace questions. An unprejudiced observer cannot doubt that in all the belligerent States the desire for a peace by understanding has enormously strengthened and that the conviction is spreading that a continuance of the bloody struggle must transform Europe into ruins, without any guarantee of bringing a decision by arms.

The Note affirms that there is no serious prospect of reaching an understanding by continuing to discuss peace in the way hitherto followed. Therefore, another method should be chosen which will enable a direct and verbal discussion solely between representatives of the Governments. The subjects of such a discussion would include the opposing conceptions of the individual belligerent States and their mutual enlightenment, as well as the general principles that shall serve as a basis for peace regarding which, in the first place, an agreement can be sought with a prospect of success. As soon as an agreement is reached on the fundamental principles an attempt must be made to concretely apply them to individual peace questions and thereby bring about their solution.

The Note explains that war activities would not be interrupted and the discussion would only go as far as the participants consider. They are offered a prospect of success, and no disadvantages could arise from it for the States represented. What at first does not succeed can be repeated. Mountains of old misunderstandings might be removed and many new things perceived.

All the belligerents owe it to humanity jointly to examine whether, after the costly and undecided struggle, whose entire course points to an understanding, it is possible to end the terrible struggle. The Austro-Hungarian Government, therefore, proposes that all belligerent governments send delegates to a confidential and non-binding discussion on the basic principles for the conclusion of peace in a neutral country at an early date.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half Year ended 30th June, 1918, of THREE DOLLARS ($3.) per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd September, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1918. 748

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR ($1.—) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918 to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 633

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the Registered Office of the above-named Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, (the Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 13th day of Sept., 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. [753

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned or fresh stewed fruit"

COULOMMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.

Nourishing and ideal food

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

Can always be had.

We supply Junket Tablet on application.

68

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL ELECTRIC TRAINS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting. European Baths and Sanitary Fittings. Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "VICTORIA." J. WITCHELL, *Manager.*

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.
24a Des Voeux Road Central
Telephone No. 2667.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture. [357

GET ACQUAINTED
with the World Famous
MAMA "I Talk" DOLL
the Dollie with the Human Cry.

Mama Dolls are equipped with Steel Heads and Steel Legs and are positively unbreakable, yet no heavier or more costly than ordinary dolls.

The face of the Mama Dolls are coloured with non-poisonous paint, making them safe for the smallest child to play with.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG. [384

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the CITY HALL, on WEDNESDAY, 18th September, 1918, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

J. M. GORDON,
Act. Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 11, 1918. 742

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 9th, 1918.

Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency), on or before October 9th, 1918.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the "Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918."

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.

Hongkong, Sept. 1st, 1918. 753

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON.
EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) September 18th. Entrance examinations September 16th. Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years. Boarders' Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum.

Principal: MISS BENDELACK, M.A., D.E. [640



OUR SPLENDID SAILORS

Think of the *Broke* and the *Swift*, think of Zeebrugge and Ostend, think of the unceasing vigilance of the Dover Patrol, and don't forget that many thousands of our gallant sailors are going under in the struggle with the enemy. Our wounded sailors share equally with our wounded soldiers in the benefits of your contribution to the War Bond Drawing.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society
WAR BOND DRAWING
31st December, 1918.
Tickets on Sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

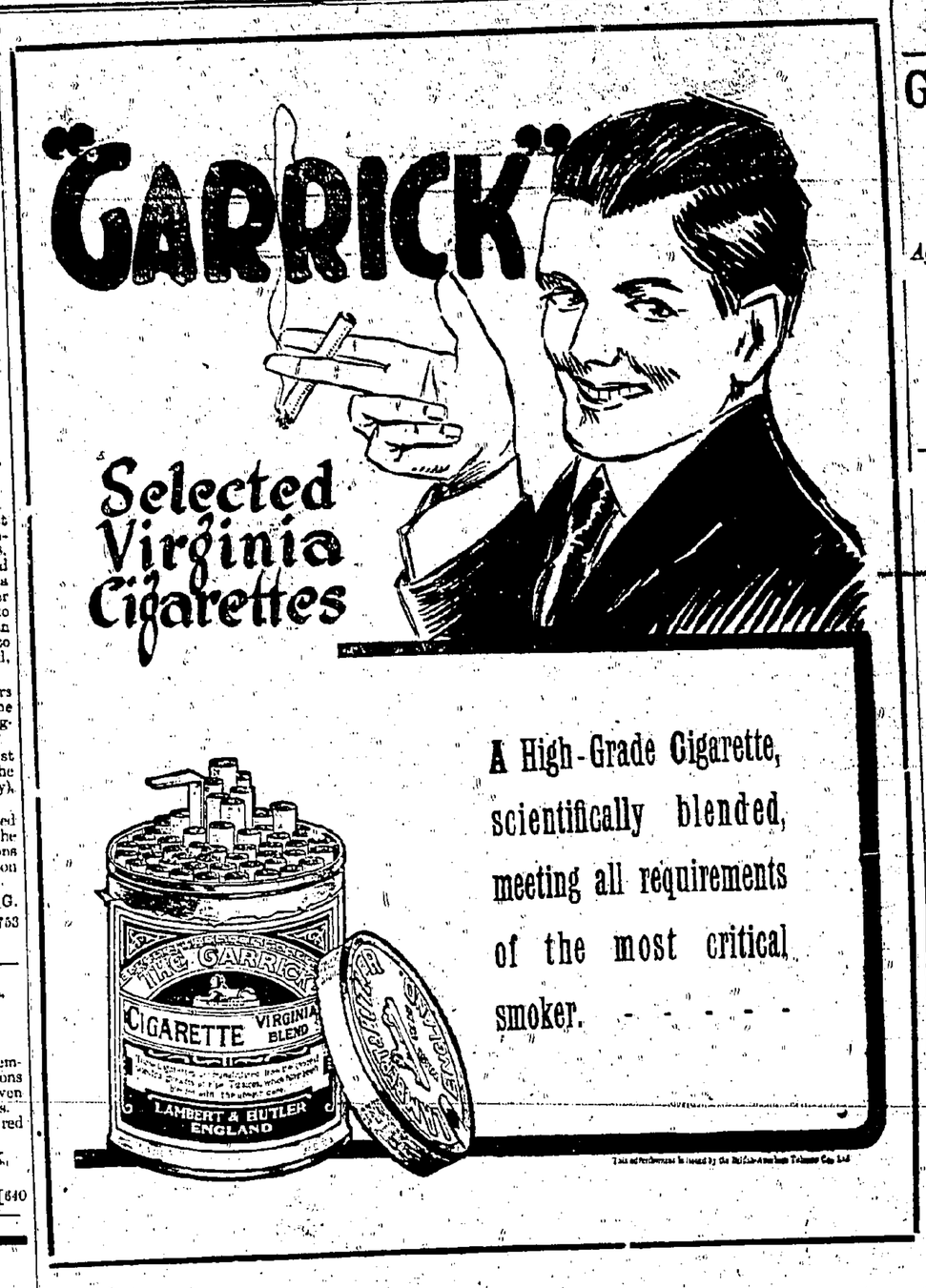
THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
HONGKONG BRANCH
67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of Frames Lenses and Protection glasses.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for Blood & Skin Diseases. No. 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 2s. 9d. DR. LECLERC Md. Ch. 19 Lisle Street, No. 19 W.C. London. SEE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" ON BACK GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKET.



THE ART OF PROPAGANDA.

HOW IT IS CARRIED ON AMONG PRISONERS.

THE CASE OF TOMKINSON.

For the fourth time Tomkinson was brought in for examination. He was tired of repeating his name, his rank, his regiment, and his occupation—before the war, to his cross-examiners, and he resolutely refused to give any further details than these. No German had the right to demand more of a British prisoner; indeed Tomkinson was even doubtful if his civilian occupation was any business of Germany's. However, if they wanted it, there could be no harm in giving it.

"Designer of stained glass windows," he said wearily for the fourth time.

To his immense surprise this German officer (unlike the others) jumped excitedly to his feet.

"Not the Tomkinson?" he cried.

"Well," said Tomkinson modestly, "I have had a little unmerited success perhaps, and—"

"My dear fellow, everybody has heard of Tomkinson. In Germany, at any rate. Why, your book on stained glass."

"My book?" said Tomkinson in surprise. "Oh, you mean my pamphlet on—"

"Exactly," said the German hastily.

"It made a tremendous impression over here. Now tell me—" he broke off and added winningly, "you know, it is really extraordinary lucky meeting you like this; I am an amateur myself on the subject. To have the chance of a talk with the great Tomkinson! Now tell me, I have long wanted to ask you, how do you—"

THE FOOLING COMPLETED.

Only too willing, Tomkinson let himself go upon his favourite subject. For half an hour they talked about stained-glass. "A remarkably pleasant and well-informed gentleman," thought Tomkinson.

"You must see some of our windows in Mannheim," went on the other. "Where your English bombs dropped," he added with a friendly smile.

"Not to the damage of any works of art, I hope," said Tomkinson, rather awkwardly. The German was such a very pleasant gentleman.

"Oh, no, no. Indeed," he went on carelessly, "the damage was absurdly slight. Now if I were your Air Minister," He broke off suddenly, and then added with great frankness, "after all, you are our prisoner, so that nothing which I say to you can go any further."

"I can't pledge my word on any such matter," said Tomkinson firmly.

"Oh, quite so." He gave him a friendly smile. "If you escape—but somehow I don't think you will. Well then, if I were your Air Minister, I should never bomb a big town like Mannheim. You don't get the effect. What you ought to do is to concentrate—with two or three hundred aeroplanes—on one small village, and go on until you had wiped it out. The moral effect of that all over Germany would be tremendous. However," he smiled again, "luckily for us you're not likely to think of that in England, so long as we keep you safe, of course. Now what was it I was saying about windows? Oh, yes, in Mannheim, and that reminds me of another curious mistake you airmen always make. They are always dropping bombs on railways.

"So silly, because of course all our transport is by river nowadays. If they flew very low and dropped bombs in the Rhine itself—" he broke off hurriedly, collected his thoughts and said, "Mannheim, yes. As I was saying, we have some stained-glass windows there."

GETTING ROUND.

"Really!" said Tomkinson at the end of it, "really! I should much like to see them."

"Well, I daresay I could get permission for you—so well-known a man as yourself. And you must dine with me one day. I see you smile," he went on kindly, though Tomkinson hadn't: "you think that we haven't any food in Germany."

"Oh, no, no," said Tomkinson hastily.

"On the contrary I had an excellent piece of bread only yesterday—or was it the day before?—No, yesterday.

"Dear, dear, this will never do, Mr. Tomkinson. They must look after you better than that. I will see to it. Although, to tell the truth, we are a little short of food."

Tomkinson didn't know what to say. Politeness demanded an expression of regret, and patriotism an expression of profound joy. So he remained silent. Luckily the other went on, more to himself than to the Englishman.

"Yes, our food experts tell us that it will be almost impossible for Germany to hold out after 1925. April and May, 1925, will be the difficult months. It will be a disappointment to our men in the trenches if we have to abandon the war suddenly then, from lack of food. They are in tremendous spirits just now; and—." He pulled himself together with a jerk. "Dear me, how I wander on. You were saying, Mr. Tomkinson, about this new method of yours."

It was a much flattered and a distinctly happier Tomkinson when the pleasant German officer had finished with him. A Tomkinson, also, who had learnt a good deal about the internal conditions of Germany, thanks to the very indiscreet German officer. If only he could escape and let them know at home!

Three months later, a three months full of similar indiscretions, but better food, he was, to his great surprise, repatriated.

Tomkinson (who you will remember, gave no pledge) has been busy lately telling his friends the real truth about Germany. Yesterday he told a "High Authority." "The High Authority" took it all down—and then smiled slowly to himself. He did not offer Tomkinson a post in the Intelligence Department, he just talked to him in a fatherly manner instead. When asked now about the inner life of Germany, Tomkinson says that his lips are sealed.

LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND

"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishing and healthy flesh building materials. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICE $1.25 and $2.25

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers
High Class English Jewellery

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

CHANDLER
HUDSON
AND
OVERLAND
MOTOR CARS



SILENT GREY
HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES

TELEPHONE 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ALKALIES

JUST ARRIVED BIG SHIPMENT INCLUDING

AMERICAN CAUSTIC SODA 76% solid. In iron drums each containing about 700 lbs.
ENGLISH MURIATE OF AMMONIA (sal-ammoniac)
No. 1 quality: Fine white (powder) 98.5% Ammonium Chloride.
No. 2 quality: Fine white (powder) 93.5% Ammonium Chloride.
ENGLISH SODA ASH 58% dense. In gunny bags or barrels.
ENGLISH SILICATE OF SODA 175 T.W. In barrels each containing about 800 lbs.

Must be disposed of. Prices Reasonable.

SHING KEE CO., SODA MERCHANTS,
32, Des Vœux Road West, Hongkong.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,
5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS
SHIPPING FORMS
CIRCULARS
PAMPHLETS
ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES
WINE LISTS
MENUS
INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's.

Dock Owners Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process. Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS	RISE OF TIDE NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	(56' top / 70' bott'm)	30'	6'	5 ft.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	571'	60' 3"	18' 6"	7' 6"	...
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	764'	60'	24'	7' 6"	...
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	340'	60'	24'	7' 6"	...
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	300'	60'	24'		
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	300'	60'	24'		
TAI KOK TSUI					
Cosmopolitan Dock	440' 0"	85' 6"	30	7' 6"	
ABERDEEN					
Hope Dock	320	54'	24'	7' 6"	...
Lamont Dock	325	54'	24'	7' 6"	...

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON Telephone No. E. 55.

Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS

E. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

$350 to Entertain to the Chief Manager

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MEDIUM" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED), on

SATURDAY,

the 21st Sept., 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
SHIPS STORES, WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, BEER, STOUT, and SYRUPS,
&c., &c., &c.
Comprising :—
CHAMPAGNE, Golden State and Grand Sec; CLARETS, French Bottling; GRAVES; SAUTERNE; BURGUNDY; SHERRY; PORT; COCKTAILS, Manhattan, Martini and Club: LIQUEURS, Peppermint, Chartreuse, Benedictine, Triple Sec, &c.; Californian and Japanese BEER; Guiness's STOUT; SYRUPS, Pineapple, Orange, Citron, Raspberry, &c.: a number of ORIGINAL CASES of OLD BOLS GIN.

Also
A quantity of MINERAL WATERS, TINNED FRUITS and FISH;

And
A number Boxes of Good CIGARS.
Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Friday, the 20th inst.
Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 13, 1918. 752

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED) ON

SATURDAY,

the 21st September, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

22 Cases SAUER KRAUT (in tins).
TERMS :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1918. 754

TO LET

TO LET.

A GODOWN—Central District.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, July 26, 1918. 623

TO LET.

HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Kowloon Marine Lot No. 48, suitable for Coal Storage.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, July 17, 1918 903

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
30 cents each
Four for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The CHINA MAIL LTD.
5 Wyndham Street.

INTIMATIONS

"REGAL" RECORDS

7312 { Another Little Drink / If you were the only Girl.
7302 { A Broken Doll / Keep the Kettle Boiling, Mary.
7174 { They didn't believe me / They had to swim back to the Shore.
7291 { A Perfect Day / Somewhere a Voice.
6045 { The Syncopated Walk / The Minstrel Parade.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
TEL. 1322.

PATELL & CO.
ORIENTAL PRODUCE EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in
NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.
Branches :—
CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA.
BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE : KING'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS
A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London, Eng.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. All Chemists and Stores sell them throughout the World, post free 8s., MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.
MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

METALS
of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.
SINGON & CO.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880).
HING LUNG ST. PHONE 515.

BANK

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
(TAIWANGINO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 30,000,000.
Capital Paid-up ..... ,, 22,500,000.
Reserve Funds ..... ,, 5,630,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, OSAKA.
FORMOSA—GIRAN, KAGI, KABENKO, KEELUNG, MARUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TAINAN, TAKOW, TAMSUI, TOKYEN, AKO.
CHINA—SHANGHAI, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, AMOY, FOOCHOW, SWATOW, CANTON.
OTHERS—HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAJA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, LONDON, NEW YORK.

LONDON BANKERS:
Capital and Counties Bank, London, and South-Western Bank, Parr's Bank.
The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH:
2, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918 380

THE STRAITS IN 1917.

COLONY BENEFITED FROM THE WAR.

REPORT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Among the papers laid before the Legislative Council recently was the Colonial Secretary's report on the Straits Settlements for the year 1917. In the course of his general observations the Hon. Mr. E. S. James, C.M.G., writes:

Under the heading of trade it will be noticed that the trade of the Colony is described as on the whole satisfactory. Comparing it with previous years and with 1914, the year in which the war broke out, the aggregate gross trade for the year under review was $2148.2 millions, against $127.7 millions in 1916 and $84.6 in 1914—an increase of $27.5 millions over 1916 and $63.6 millions over 1914. In face of these figures it is somewhat difficult to understand that this Colony, as an integral portion of the British Empire, has been engaged in the biggest war mankind has ever known or ever will know. In fact it may be at once stated that the Colony far from feeling the effects of a war that is devastating Europe—has actually benefited from the war.

Prosperity amongst those engaged in production and in ordinary trade is pronounced but has brought in its trail the consequences of such prosperity—high prices being paid without difficulty for labour and an ever increasing rise in the price of all commodities. To a country like Malaya, which is dependent more and more for its supplies of food for its population on outside sources and, from overseas, it is exceedingly questionable whether the prosperity, as evinced by the figures I have quoted, is a real one.

FOOD PRODUCTION.

Having referred to the rubber industry in terms already reported in our columns, the Colonial Secretary continues:—In view of the large increase in the requisitioning of British ships by the Admiralty authorities for Imperial purposes in the early part of the year, and the fact that the Colony is almost completely dependent on sea-borne supplies for all the main articles of food, it was considered desirable to appoint a committee to enquire and report as to the tonnage of shipping which was absolutely necessary for the vital requirements of the Colony. This committee rendered a valuable report and the Shipping Committee which is now in existence has practically guided its action by the information contained therein. The Food Control Regulations, 1917, were brought into force on May 31 and a Committee of Food Control was appointed with sub-committees in Penang, Malacca and Labuan. In Singapore itself three sub-committees were again formed to deal respectively with staple European foods, staple native foods, and shipping; the work of the shipping committee was handicapped to a certain extent in the unfortunate loss of the British steamer "Hong Wan" through bad weather in the Straits of Malacca and again in the sinking of the "Luertes" through collision with another steamer in December, 1917.

As regards increasing the local production of food in the Colony, little could be done, but steps have been taken to improve the local supply of vegetables and food by inserting "Cultivation Clauses" in all leases of newly alienated lands. A committee was appointed to enquire into the best method of increasing the production of rice and other foodstuffs. This work is still continuing. There is no question that the high profit accruing from the cultivation of rubber is the chief obstacle. The main work of the committee, however, has lain in ascertaining the requirements of the Colony and, in concert with the shipping sub-committee and the requisitioning authorities, arranging that ships were available to bring absolutely vital supplies to Malaya. The import of sufficient quantities of the following have been ensured:—Rice from Rangoon, Siam and Saigon; wheat flour and cold storage from Australia; wheat flour from India; and Chinese food stuffs from the neighbourhood of Swatow. Steps have also been taken to determine that the necessary amount of fresh meat is available. Little has been done in regulating prices for the reasons already given in the first portion of these remarks. It was found possible, however, to deal with the price charged for tinned milk.

DUTY OF BRITISHERS.

An urgent call for men for service at home again existed in 1917 and was answered by many who volunteered; the Government provided 160 free passages to those proceeding to the United Kingdom on war service. Tribunals were also appointed before which any man who desired to do so could appear. If his services were considered necessary for the welfare of the Colony in its relation to the trade of the Empire he was given a certificate to that effect. If not he was told by the Tribunal according to their judgment that his services were not indispensable in the Colony, i.e., that his place was in the fighting line. The work of the Tribunal resulted in the release of a few men from their employment who proceeded home. At the time of writing, the war news is, if anything, graver than ever since the outbreak of the war and the Empire requires more and ever more men; that a considerable number can yet be found in the Colony without the absolute shutting down of important, to say nothing of essential, businesses, the writer has no doubt. The Colony, in spite of the war is very prosperous and no other portion of the British Empire has, I feel sure, felt so little its privations. It must be the duty of every British subject to do his utmost to render what services he can to the Empire thus showing his realisation of the benefits that he and his have received under the British Flag. There are members who cannot fight for their country but every one of us can and should do something even if only in setting example to others in self-forgetfulness by saving and thrift. Those of us who cannot fight can help in this. By husbanding our wealth and our resources we shall have the more to give and in doing so take our humble share in preserving the Empire, indeed the whole world, from a brutal tyranny which knows no law but that of force.

WINE FOR MUNITIONS.

DANISH SHIP SEIZED WITH £20,000 CARGO FOR GERMANY.

In asking for the condemnation of a Danish ship, the "N. A. Christensen," which was seized on January 17, the Attorney-General, in the Prize Court recently, said the vessel carried a cargo of wine which was obviously going to Germany. The wine had since been sold for £20,842.

At the time there was a pressing need for alcohol in Germany owing to the failure of the potato crop. The alcohol was required in the making of munitions, and by securing wine for the purposes of alcohol, the Germans would not only have been acquiring essentials for war purposes, but would be saving the food situation by avoiding the necessity of using grain and potatoes for providing alcohol.

THE BOLSHEVIK CHARACTER.

A LETTER FROM ODESSA.

In a letter which has reached an exchange from Odessa an English correspondent, after describing the street fighting that was going on between the Bolsheviks and Ukranians at that time (February), says:—

"The most miserable part of the story is that it's all for nothing. The Bolsheviks persist in labelling the Ukranians as 'counter-revolutionaries,' but there is no trace in the Ukraine press of anything approaching Monarchist feeling. They are supposed to be in league with Kaledin, whose Cossacks were in Kornfloff's enterprise. But I cannot find a trace anywhere of anything but democratic, and not much of anything but Socialist opinions. The Bolsheviks appear to me, both in their press and in their persons, to be honest—in that bitter, ungenerous fashion in which English Socialists are sometimes honest—and absolutely incapable of moderation or compromise. There are some murderous ruffians in their ranks, but it's their uncompromising belief in their own rightness and in the insincerity of those who differ from them in details which makes them as a whole so persistently destructive. And here there's the frightful complication of a huge demobilised army, unwillingly conscripted and caring nothing for the European cause, torn up from its domestic roots, without responsibility or discipline. Using English ammunition, too! Altogether a devil of a *mess*."

ASSASSINS OF DESPOTS.

Few British poets have written in praise of the assassins of despots, but those who have, as in the case of Walter Savage Landor and Swinburne, write wholeheartedly. Landor is the more convincing. Tyrannicide he justifies as the virtue dearest of all to Justice:—

A better faith was theirs than culprits preach
Who struck the tyrant down,
Who taught the brave how patriot hands can reach
And crush the proudest crown.

Swinburne does not argue; he foams.

When one tries to recall the names of those who have struck at the great ones of the earth, it would seem as if women filled the stage. Judith, Jael, Charlotte Corday, and Sophie Perovskaya! Most of the male fraternity appear to have selected unsuitable victims and to have earned infamy, instead of handsome tributes from the poets.—*Daily Chronicle.*

COUGHING INTO CONSUMPTION
"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.
WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND
The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.
OF ALL CHEMISTS
PRICES $1.25 and $2.25

RUBBER IN THE STRAITS.

COST OF PRODUCTION AND THE MARKET PRICE.

In his report on the Straits Settlements for the year 1917, the Colonial Secretary says:—

The agriculture of the Straits Settlements continues to expand, but the conditions are very artificial in consequence of high freights and unusual demands.

Labour has been in deficit: and higher wages resulted from this and from the increased cost of all imports. Further, as it has been necessary that the management of the British-owned estates should spare a part of their supervising staffs for the war, it has been difficult to attain estimates in some cases.

In my view the country has been over-exploited in favour of the production of rubber with the result that the indigenous population having been withdrawn from the cultivation of its own foodstuffs, such as paddy, from the rearing of its cattle and pigs, has become, together with the immigrant population, practically dependent from outside for its actual support. To contend with such a state of affairs the year 1917 has been marked by an incessant watchfulness to ensure that the amount of food necessary for the needs of the population should be safeguarded. This has been a matter of anxiety and difficulty owing to the constantly increasing diminution of shipping and, as an inevitable result, has led to an increasing rise all round in the prices of foodstuffs brought in from overseas. Constant have been the demands in the Press and from the employers of labour that Government should step in and regulate the prices of foodstuffs. If the people so anxious on this score would take into consideration what has been stated above and realise that the prices now demanded for foodstuffs are the natural outcome of a system that has led this country to be dependent upon outside rather than grow its own food, they would understand that the prices must be dictated by those who supply from outside: to such prices must be added the greatly increased charges in freight over which the Colony has had no control: this again being to a certain extent due to the increased prices of coal and other stores; and realise that any arbitrary fixing of prices would probably lead to diminution if not a cessation of supplies.

The premier crop, rubber, has paid very well; and the market has been without the large speculative element which was present in 1916. Local selling has greatly increased, and with profit to the Colony, because freight to Europe for re-export to America can thereby be avoided, and for the reason that the manipulation of the market becomes harder for dealers when selling can be done in many places.

But the profits from rubber production have decreased, because while prices fell throughout the year, expenses rose, both in increased wages and from the high cost of tools, machinery and chemicals. However, many estates are achieving production at what may be regarded as the minimum current rate; and the market price has been about twice this or higher.

Owing to the good returns rubber has been cultivated on a more scientific basis. Thinning has been very extensively done, and tapping placed on to a more conservative basis: but there are an enormous number of small holdings, the owners of which cannot or will not wait for their profits, and some anxiety is caused by these plots of weakened trees. Fortunately rubber in the Settlements is very free from disease: one small outbreak occurred in Malacca, and the advice of the Department of Agriculture of the F.M.S. was sought. It is noticeable that more attention is being given to the advantages of manuring.

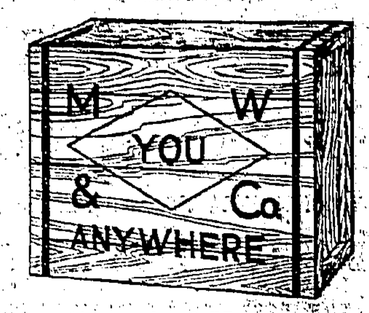
BORNEO TIMBER.

In the annual report on the state of British North Borneo for 1917 it is stated that timber as well as all jungle produce such as damar, rotan, gutta, and camphor was hit by shortage of shipping space, which in the case of the jungle produce meant poor markets in Singapore. The timber trade especially was conducted under difficult circumstances, for not only was two-thirds of the available tonnage to Hongkong withdrawn early in the year, but the European market for sawn timber, a business which had begun to develop satisfactorily, was entirely cut off. The smaller timber traders have merely reduced their operations proportionately, but the larger concerns, and the China Borneo especially with a large establishment and labour force, which it is important to keep together, are passing through a difficult time. Gleams of sunshine in the dark sky were afforded by high prices realised for timber in Hongkong, by the high value of the Hongkong dollar, and by a few unlooked for opportunities to ship sawn timber to Australia.

CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Childhood ailments in most cases come through some derangement of the stomach or bowels. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, have been proved by thousands of mothers to be the greatest medicine known for the cure of these ailments, simply because they regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach. Concerning them, Mrs. Napoleon Lambert, St. Ignace, Quebec, writes: "Baby's Own Tablets are an excellent medicine for childhood ailments and I am well pleased with their use." Of medicine dealers, or by mail at 50 cents a vial, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

INTIMATIONS



YOU will see the mark of **Montgomery Ward and Company** on boxes and crates of quality merchandise in ports the world over. For more than fifteen years we have exported to consumers and merchants in nearly every corner of the globe.

WE SELL EVERYTHING for the office, farm or school—Groceries, Dry Goods, Clothing, Furniture, Hardware, Electrical Goods, Gas Engines, Bicycles, Farm Implements etc.

Owing to the rapid growth of our business in the **Far East**, and the greatly increased demand for the Catalogue, we now keep a supply of our latest issue at the following Offices:—

WELLS FARGO & CO. EXPRESS / AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY } MANILA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Write to-day to the nearest office for a free copy of our handsome Catalogue, illustrating Thousands of Articles of American Manufacture at money-saving prices. In it we explain full details of our favourable shipping arrangements and low carload rates to the Orient.

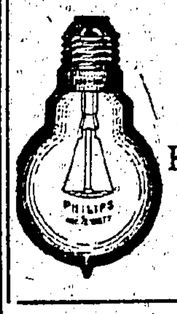
In addition to our large freight shipments, we export hundreds of Parcel Post packages every day.

To the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, we can ship parcels up to a weight of fifty pounds each at a rate of 12 cents per pound or fraction thereof.

No matter where you live, it will pay you to get our Catalogue and place a trial order. We absolutely guarantee safe delivery.

MONTGOMERY WARD AND COMPANY,
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

PHILIPS HALF WATT LAMPS
are proof against Shocks and Vibration. Obtainable in different voltages from the principal Electrical Contractors.



For Wholesale apply to
HOLLAND-CHINA TRADING Co.,
Hongkong & Canton.
Sole Agents for South China.

Economy.



With LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, a *few drops only* are necessary to give a delicious and appetizing flavour to the plainest dish.

A far larger quantity of a cheaper sauce fails to give the same satisfaction.

Observe the signature thus:—
Lea & Perrins
in white across the red label on every bottle.

The original and genuine Worcestershire.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.
(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 450.
Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, *Manager.*
Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WATSON'S HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

DISINFECTANT.

THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

TELEPHONE No. 16.

To-day's Advertisements

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE ATTENTION of MEMBERS is drawn to an Urgent Notice with reference to "OUR DAY" GYMKHANA, posted at the Hongkong Club, Race-course, and Stables.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 755

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, 23rd September, 1918, if sufficient support be forthcoming.

Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the under-signed as early as possible.

By Order.

A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 756

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 2nd October, 1918, at 11 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF

DRESS MATERIAL, &c.,

As follows:—

Blue and White Serge, Alpaca (various Colours), Flannel and Flannelette, An Assortment of Coloured Prints, White Blankets, Counterpanes, Handkerchiefs, &c., Toilet Soap, Perfumery,

&c., &c., &c.

And

Sundry Lots of LINEN GOODS.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 757

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "KITANO MARU," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN COMPANY'S Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 24th Sept., 1918, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 758

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS Via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "ANYO MARU."

The above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 19th Sept., 1918, at 5 P.M. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on 23rd Sept., 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claims will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All chafed and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 24th Sept., 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claims will be recognised if filed after the 30th Sept., 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 759

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, Sept. 17, 1918.

THE AUSTRIAN PEACE NOTE.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY has taken action with a view to securing "a confidential and non-binding discussion" by the belligerents in order to discover whether such conditions exist as make Peace negotiations appear promising. To anybody but an Austrian or German it is perfectly obvious that such conditions do not yet exist. We have just had Germany's "modified views" of peace conditions, from the lips of the Vice-Chancellor, and while it must be admitted that they are expressed in language which makes the exact meaning of many of them obscure, they yet contain certain clearly and definitely expressed conditions which the Allies cannot for a moment consider. The speech of the German Vice-Chancellor and the invitation sent out to the belligerents by Austria-Hungary are doubtless concerted movements in the enemy's peace offensive, though the German Press affects to regard the Peace Note as a sign of growing recalcitrance on the part of Austria. Let us not forget in this counection the warning that BERNHARDI has given to the world: "If victory is only half won, our opponents would have to expect continuous renewals of the contest." That is just what the Allies are determined to prevent. We want no "Next War." What President WILSON said about an earlier enemy peace offensive can be repeated now

"If they can secure peace now with the immense advantages still in their hands up to this point apparently gained, they will have justified themselves before the German people, they will have gained by force what they promised to gain by it—an immense expansion of German power, an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige will be secure, and with their prestige their political power. We and all the rest of the world must remain armed, as they will remain, and must make ready for the next step in their aggression. If they fail, their people will thrust them aside. A Government accountable to the people themselves will be set up in Germany as it has been in England in the United States, in France and in all the great countries of modern time except Germany. The world may unite for peace, and Germany may be of the union."

The succession of heavy defeats which Germany is now suffering in the field of battle is fast putting Germany into the frame of mind to conform to the Allied views of a Peace Settlement. Germany has lost much of the territory she gained in France, and she sees herself in danger of very soon losing it all; so she has begun to advertise her magnanimity! The military nation that prepared for war over a long span of years; that when "The Day" at last came, treated her solemn pledges as "scraps of paper," proclaimed that "necessity knows no law," and threw her armies into Belgium, Luxemberg, and France—is now declaring herself, through the Chancellor, to be "opposed to conquests"! Certainly a great change has come over our enemies in the past month, and the Austrian Note is a clever piece of manœuvring to save the Central Powers from the full consequences of their crime in plunging the world into the greatest war in the history of the world. The Entente Powers will, we may be sure, examine this request with every desire to bring this terrible war to an end, but they will be governed by the dominant consideration that the war shall end only in what Mr. GLADSTONE once called "the enthronement of Public Right," not only in Europe, but throughout the world. And judged by that all-important consideration we are bound to say that all the evidence coming out of Germany goes to show that such discussions as Austria—and Lord LANSDOWNE—have suggested are as yet premature.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Manila Observatory this afternoon gives warning of a typhoon S.E. of Guam, direction unknown.

A recent traveller from Malaya to England, *via* America, found that the cost of the single journey was £146.

Members of St. Andrew's Society are reminded of the annual meeting which takes place at the City Hall at 5.30 p.m. to-morrow.

The telegrams from Peking show that the movement in favour of a reconciliation between North and South is gathering strength daily.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Chinese Wesleyan Church, $55.00

The annual meeting of the Church of England Men's Society is to be held on Tuesday evening next, the 24th inst., at 9 p.m. in St. Paul's College. Friends interested are invited to obtain information as to the Society from the Hon. Secretary, care of St. Paul's College.

In connection with the rubber situation the "Government Gazette," of the Straits Settlements notifies that all employers of agricultural labour intending to discharge coolies are requested to inform the Labour Department, and those needing labour are requested to apply, with details, to the same Department.

Two lots of Crown land at Lai Chi Kok, together 618,000 square ft. in measurement, were purchased at public auction yesterday for the Standard Oil Company at the upset price, $30,900. Another lot of Crown land, situated at Tokwa-wan, Kowloon, 61,910 square ft. in extent, was purchased by Mr. Ho Kwong for $10,600. The upset price was $9,286.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN HONGKONG.

The Return of the number of cases of communicable diseases notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended the 14th inst. shows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria,	1	1
Enteric Fever,	3	2
Puerperal Fever,	1	0
Cerebro Spinal Fever,	1	1

Two further fatal cases of enteric fever were reported during the 48 hours ended yesterday.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 14th Sept. is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 37 weeks.
	$	$
This year	15,553	508,934
Last year	13,818	499,575
Increase	1,735	9,349
Decrease	—	—

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

THIS remedy has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough.

It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take.

It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE MAGISTRACY.

AN EXPORT PERMIT CASE.

The manager of the Chung Sing Lung firm was charged this morning before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with exporting old zinc sheets and iron wires, in excess of the quantity indicated in the permit.

Mr. D. W. Tratman, of the Import and Export Department, prosecuted, and Mr. Agassiz defended.

Mr. Tratman said the defendant's firm took out permits for certain quantities of zinc and wires. It was a rule of the office for certain things that when they arrived at the port of destination the permit would be presented at the Consulate. The defendant produced a copy of the certificate to the office showing the two shipments. The certificates were brought to witness by a clerk, and his Worship would see that they had some alterations. Witness made enquiries from the Consulate at Kobe and found that the figures were in excess of those indicated in the permit. He would not have brought this case to the Court, had the defendant not altered the permit with intent to straighten up things when they were not straight. Thirty piculs of old zinc sheets and 150 piculs of iron wire were the correct figures, but the alteration showed 37 piculs and 187 piculs.

A clerk in the Import and Export Office said that an August 16th one of the defendant's fokis brought two landing certificates, one for zinc sheets and the other for iron wires. At the time he found that the items had been altered without the initial of the Consul. He pointed out this to the foki and enquired whether he had done it. He said he did not know who had done it. The foki asked him to pass it.

The defendant's firm was one of the biggest exporters of metals in the Colony.

Mr. Agassiz asked witness whether in practically every case it was not a fact that the weight put in the weight columns of the certificates would differ from the weight in the permit? Witness said it would not always be so. The present alteration was very clear.

The sub-manager, who took the permit, said he was assistant manager to defendant's firm. The firm did not pay much attention to odd weights.

Mr. Agassiz said the defendants were charged with exporting without a permit, they were not charged with exporting more than was indicated in the permit, and he would ask his Worship to consider the facts of the case. He suggested that a reasonable theory was that Japanese measures could not be trusted, and he referred to the cotton reel cases.

Mr. Tratman said the defendant's firm was a large one, and, of course, there was no object in defrauding.

His Worship discharged defendant.

A TRESPASSER PUNISHED.

A Chinese was sentenced by Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe to one month's rigorous inprisonment for being in a house in Reclamation Street with intent to commit a felony.

FORGING A BANK DRAFT.

A Chinese was charged, on remand, with forging the signature of one Mr. Cho Shin, on a bank draft payable at the Bank of Taiwan.

The story for the prosecution was to the effect that Mr. Cho Shin lost a pocket book in Kowloon, containing $37 in notes and a bank draft for $32. The Bank of Taiwan, at which the draft was payable, was informed and later on when defendant presented it to be cashed he was arrested. His house was searched and the pocket book discovered. The money had all been spent.

An Indian sergeant stated that when he went to arrest defendant the latter stated that the draft had been given him by a Portuguese to be cashed.

A Chinese Bank clerk stated that when defendant presanted the cheque the signature had already been affixed. Witness asked defendant to sign his name and defendant did so.

Mr. Wood remanded the case till Saturday.

POLICE CONSTABLE ON TRIAL.

A Chinese constable and two others were charged, on remand, this afternoon before Mr. E.D.C. Wolfe with assaulting certain Chinese in the Yaumati Refuge with the intention of committing a felony. The first defendant was also charged with having misconducted himself in his capacity as constable.

Inspector Gordon prosecuted, with the assistance of Mr. G. R. Heywood, who watched the case on behalf of some of the sampan owners. Mr. M. K. Lo appeared for the constable, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada for the third defendant.

The three defendants, it was stated raided a sampan with the object of stealing opium. The first defendant was found semi-conscious in the water, while the second defendant was found bleeding and bound hand and foot in a boat.

Mr. Lo submitted that there was no evidence against the first defendant on the first charge, and asked for it to be dismissed.

His Worship remarked that he was satisfied that a felony had been committed.

Mr. Lo stated that the first and third defendants were not charged with felony. They were charged with assault. As there was no evidence of assault the case must be dismissed.

Mr. Wood remarked that if the prosecution wanted to amend the charge they could do so. He cited a section which recited that if any person puts on Police clothes and represents him as such he is liable to a penalty of $200.

Mr. Lo stated that he made the application in order to save the time of the Court. If his Worship thought that the application was premature, he would ask that an opportunity be given him to set forth his case after the close of the prosecution.

Inspector Gordon said he would not like the first charge to be amended. He would like to add another charge for disorderly conduct. It was established beyond doubt, he said, that the defendants had committed an assault.

Mr. Almada objected to the charge being amended, at this late stage of the case, to one of personating the Police. There was no evidence that there was any impersonation.

The Magistrate: You have the opportunity of calling witnesses.

Inspector Gordon said that a charge of personating the Police would be brought against the second and third defendants as well.

Mr. Almada: Your Worship will note my objection?——Certainly.

Inspector Gordon, inspector of the Water Police station, said he knew the first defendant. He was in the Water Police station 477. On the 6th of December, 1916 the C. S. P. issued an order to the effect that no Indian or Chinese member of the force should make any arrest or search for opium. He must first report to a British Officer. This order was explained to defendant through an interpreter. On the 4th instant defendant made no report to him that he wanted to make any search or make any seizure, and if he did make a search it was contrary to this order.

The case is proceeding.

DIRTIEST TOWN IN ASIA.

BIBLICAL CITY AND ITS HELL MOUTHS.

Mr. Edmund Candler, writing from Mesopotamia to the London papers, says:—

We have entered a new country on the Euphrates, and our advanced troops are relieved to be out of the dismal, flat, featureless, deltaic plains. Hit marks a dividing point on the Euphrates. These small, ancient Biblical cities are built on refuse. The Hit of to-day is built on a strata of Hits dating back to the Ava of the Bible. Inside the town the dogs are the municipal scavengers. Outside mangy little donkeys forage in the offal in lieu of grass. From the bitumen wells whiffs are carried into the town sometimes when the wind is in the west, and the change of smell is, if anything, relief. The Arabs used to call these bitumen wells, which are scattered all over the desert, "the mouths of hell."

There is one within half a mile of Hit, and it lives up to its reputed origin. The foul gas spurts up in intermittent gushes, raising the scum in bubbles like gigantic black boils, which distend and burst with a hissing sound. The pitch discharges itself down a slope, where it is collected and carried away by the Arabs in the panniers of their donkeys. Boats are caulked with it. It is invaluable for boat bridges. Basket work coated with bitumen is used as a substitute for wood in the gufas or round coracles peculiar to the country, and for metal in the pitchers which the woman of Hit carry down to the Euphrates—a different type of vessel from any I have seen elsewhere.

Bitumen, water wheels, and dirt are likely to be the abiding impressions that the soldier will carry away from Hit. I have always thought of Hit as the dirtiest little town in Asia, and in this judgement the sentiment of the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force is with me. The crime of the Turks here has been the destruction of the fruit trees. The people of Hit have not forgiven, and are not likely to forget the crime.

I have no doubt that the temples of the gods of Ava were in continual disrepair, and walls and floors innocent of whitewash and pitch. But now in one small corner of the town where a familiar flag is flying, masons and scavengers are busy, immemorial smells are being exorcised, and the work of purgation has begun.

LAUDER'S WAY WITH PACIFISTS.

Mr. Harry Lauder, in acknowledging a welcome home by the London Robert Burns Club, said that in his American tour he had travelled 36,000 miles, visited 98 cities and addressed over two million people. He had collected £26,000 for the Harry Lauder Fund for Scottish soldiers.

He understood that a pacifists were arranging a procession through London. "If the Government don't stop it," she exclaimed, "let us do it. These people ought to be run into the Thames To cut their throats would be too quick for them. We are fighting a desperate foe and desperate measures must be taken against this sort of thing."

NORTH BORNEO RUBBER.

PROGRESS OF THE INDUSTRY IN PAST THREE YEARS.

In his administration report for 1917 on British North Borneo, Mr. A. C. Pearson, the Governor, referring to the rubber industry, says:

The area under rubber is given as 34,828 acres, as against 30,910 in 1916. The director has, however, included this year some 2,700 acres of small holdings which did not appear in the 1916 figures. Of the total area under rubber 24,700 acres is scheduled under the West Coast, slightly over 3,000 acres each under Sandakan and the Interior, 2,000 under Kudat and 1,200 under the East Coast Residency.

The area in full tapping at the end of the last three years has been approximately:—

1915	...	9,800 acres.
1916	...	14,700 "
1917	...	21,400 "

The export of rubber during these years has been:—

1915	...	1,000 tons.
1916	...	2,000 "
1917	...	2,444 "

London prices ranged round 3/- per pound for the first half of the year and 2/6 during the second half. Owing to difficulties of transport much rubber was marketed in Singapore at prices frequently far below London quotations. Fourteen thousand two hundred and ninety-two labourers were employed in connection with the industry, of whom 6,000 were Chinese, 4,000 Javanese and the balance natives of Borneo.

The director reports the discovery of three new diseases affecting rubber, viz:—Poria hypobrunnea, claret coloured canker and thread blight. To his statement that "every important disease occurring in the East has now been found in this State," he adds the gratifying opinion that the majority of plantations in North Borneo are still comparatively free from serious trouble.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

AN ANXIOUS YEAR IN THE STATE'S HISTORY.

His Excellency Mr. A. C. Pearson, Governor of British North Borneo, in his administration report for the year 1917, says:—

The State in common with other British possessions found itself confronted by numerous problems and difficulties due to the war, and the experience of neighbouring Colonies was freely profited by in meeting these. On the other hand, thanks to the sympathetic attitude of the Admiral Commanding the China Station, and to the efficient steamship service maintained in circumstances of some difficulty by the Straits Steamship Company, one of the gravest menaces to our prosperity was successfully combated, viz.:—any interruption in the import of foodstuffs and export of our agricultural products. Precautionary measures were taken in the Legislative Council to deal both with shortage of rice and with any other emergency which might arise, but fortunately it did not become necessary to restrict trade in any way other than by fixing a maximum price at which rice might be retailed. A certain amount of profiteering on a small scale was noticed, and the prices of many articles were, and are, undoubtedly a great deal higher than they need be, but these are mainly luxuries or non-essentials. A system of weekly telegraphic quotations from Singapore enabled each resident to keep a close watch over local prices, and in many instances to check undue profiteering by putting this information at the disposal of the public.

There was no disturbance of any sort among the native population, and a few isolated riots among the estate labour forces had no political significance and were easily dealt with.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, the State has passed through an anxious year with far greater success than could have been anticipated, and experience has been gained which will enable officers to face confidently the more difficult situations which must inevitably arise as the war progresses.

STEEL HEALS ITSELF.

One of the most remarkable machines ever built is in operation at the great workshop in France, where the Royal Flying Corps repairs its damaged aeroplanes. This machine, the only one of its kind, which was both conceived and constructed in that workshop, is described by Gustave Babin in *L'Illustration* as one that makes wounded steel heal itself in the same way as wounded flesh heals. It is almost automatic, is operated by electricity, and uses galvanism as its principle. It needs only one or two men to watch it, they being guided by a chart showing in many colours the piece of metal to be repaired, the exact repairs necessary, the composition of the galvanic bath, the current needed, the diameter of the wires that conduct it, and the time of immersion. It is used for restoring worn or broken parts of delicate motors, most of which are difficult to replace. When M. Babin saw it there were lying on the table beside it parts it had just repaired that would have cost over £1,000 and much time to replace. In the previous week it had turned out 300 pieces, all of great importance, for nothing less is confided to it.

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.

ARE you subject to attacks of diarrhœa? Keep absolutely quiet for a few days, rest in bed if possible, be careful of your diet and take Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy. This medicine has cured cases of chronic diarrhœa that physicians have failed on, and it will cure you. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE SUEZ CANAL COMPANY.

WAR'S EFFECTS ON GREAT CONNECTING LINK.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company an interesting statement was read, showing the effect of the war on traffic conditions. From the point of view of tonnage the past year was the worst the company has experienced for a very long time. In comparison with 1916, the canal traffic decreased by nearly 4 million tons and only reached a total of 8,369,000 tons net; or if 1913 be taken as the basis of comparison, the decline was no less than 58.23 per cent. Of the vessels using the canal, more than one-half were under Government control, and since no specification is made of the purposes for which the voyages were undertaken, it is impossible to say how much of the total traffic was commercial. A notable feature was a fall in the average tonnage of the ships passing through the canal. Owing to the scarcity of shipping, the number of small vessels which undertake long voyages is considerably more than in 1913. Also the necessity of economising tonnage has forced the Allied countries to draw on the American markets as far as possible for their supplies, and for the time being to take from India and Australasia only such goods as they cannot obtain nearer home. The operation of these causes has resulted in the canal being used by vessels of lower draught than in 1913 when 5 per cent. of the total as against 1.6 per cent. at present drew 33 feet of water. The effect of the heavy fall in traffic has been partially made good by the enhancement of tariff rates. In 1916, the navigation toll was increased by one franc and this was further raised by Fr. 25c. in 1917, the present rate representing an increase of nearly one-third on the pre-war standard. At the beginning of this year, further means of raising revenue were adopted, the concession rate for ships in ballast being withdrawn. This had been in force since 1884 and its withdrawal is justified on the ground that the reasons for allowing the privilege do not exist under war conditions." In spite of the enhancement of rates, the total receipts for 1917 were only 73 million francs, being 17 million francs less than in 1916. On the other hand, expenses increased by several million francs; but the accounts still show a favourable balance of 35 million francs. It is gratifying to learn that during the early months of the present year there was satisfactory increase in canal traffic corresponding to the decline in submarine successes. But until the world shortage of tonnage is made good, the canal must suffer heavy losses since, owing to its position on the road to the distant markets of the East, it will feel the full effects of the economy which will have to be practised in the length of voyages. Eventually the war will benefit the shareholders by opening out new countries and by giving a stimulus to Eastern trade.

DEVELOPING MESOPOTAMIA.

RAILWAY INSPECTOR'S LETTER.

The following are extracts from a letter received from a Burma Railways Permanent Way Inspector now working in Mesopotamia.—"I took charge at the end of the rains out here, which are heavier than usual this year; consequently the line was at its worst, and with a speed restriction of 10 miles per hour throughout. With the advantage of the long days out here, and putting on full pressure, I have been able to restore the line to fairly good running order, and raised the speed to 25 miles per hour. This is a section of only 20 miles of 41½lb. rails, consequently the difficulty is in maintenance on this very funny soil, without ballast, and with the heavy traffic amounting to 24 up and down trains daily. The soil here seems to be waterproof, as the rain water never penetrates more than few inches of the surface, consequently forming a thick layer of mire. The country up round Baghdad does not in the least look like a desert; in fact the soil is not at all sandy, but very fertile. Whatever is sown flourishes, but of course all cultivation has to be done by irrigation, and as the Arab, who is really a lazy fellow only intending to live by loot, is now realising that work is not too bad for the good profits given him by the British, and with ample encouragement, of which he never dreamt before, is hard at cultivating; and every day one sees new fields springing up. I am making culverts and pipe drains twice a week for them, as all water has to be got from Mother Tigris, as they all call it, being pumped into small channels, varying from 2 ft. to 3 ft. wide and 1 ft. deep, by oil engines and rotary pumps. I think the country will be very promising after the war, and there seems to be a great abundance of oil, judging from the soil, and considering the point that the water does not penetrate far below the surface, and the very greasy appearance of some parts, especially where the ground is rather undulating. I have seen the great arch of Ctesiphon. From the appearance of the structure it seems to be the remains of a huge hall, with a dome, and must have been built before Christ. Near to the arch is the Tomb of Solomon, so the whole place is called by the Arabs "Solaiman" Park. This place will be remembered for the great battle of Ctesiphon fought by General Townsend, after which he retired to Kut and put up that grand resistance.

LUXURY TAX ON BOOKS.

The chairman of the Society of Authors, the president of the Publishers Association, and the chairman of the Associated Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland have jointly signed a letter of protest against the proposal of the Luxury Tax Committee to impose a "luxury tax" on books. They point out that the boon of general literature to-day, alike to our men on active service, our wounded in hospitals, and our people feeling the strain of war at home, is incalculable; and they submit that a tax on books is as wrong in principle as a tax on bread.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as the longer this disease runs on the harder it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

AUSTRIAN'S PEACE NOTE.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENT.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.

The general tone of the German Press comments on the Austrian Note is one of surprise that such a Note was sent, coupled with scepticism of its efficacy.

The Independent *Tages Liche Rundschau* regrets that Austria has not learnt wisdom from her former experiences.

The Conservative *Tages Zeitung* does not expect anything tangible.

The Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* says Austria must bear the responsibility of this dangerous separate action.

The *Tageblatt* expresses the opinion that the Note will stimulate the Allies to further exertions.

The *Vorwaerts* declares that Germany must support Austria. The Note will be welcomed generally by the German people.

FRENCH POLITICAL CIRCLES UNMOVED.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

The Austrian peace proposal has not surprised political circles where it is regarded as the consequence of the Allies' military successes during the past two months. The opinion is generally expressed that France, Great Britain and America will refuse the offer but there is some means offers friendship, her subspeculation as to whether the Allies nations sink another liner, adding will seize the occasion to address the a long list of murdered civilians." peoples of the Quadruplice direct, rather than their rulers.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT.

The Petit Parisien says the proposal will not deceive anybody.

The *Excelsior* says it is not clever to have chosen the present time for the proposal when the Central Powers' failure in arms is obvious.

The *Petit Journal* says the Central Powers' tone was different when they thought Germany was winning in the Spring. Austria is now testing the ground and if the test fails, Germany will disavow connection with the proposal.

The *Matin* says that such an obvious piece of comedy will deceive nobody.

The *Journal* says: "The offer is an admission of weakness. The only way to convince the German people that Germany is beaten is for the Allies to fix the peace conditions."

The *Homme Libre* says: "We refuse the offer. Our victorious forces are driving out the invader. We shall not allow them to lay down their arms."

THE AMERICAN VIEW.

NOW IS THE TIME TO STRIKE HARDEST.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The Associated Press has learned that the view in official quarters as regards Austria's Peace Note is that "Austria is cracking and, instead of wasting time with utterly useless peace talk, now is the time to strike her the hardest."

It is authoritatively stated that the United States, in the event of any action, will move in full concert with the Allies. Moreover, there will be only one answer, namely: President Wilson's concluding passage in his speech at Baltimore in April last: "There is, therefore, but one possible response for us, force, force, to the utmost force, without stint or limit."

Officials are of the opinion that the principal object of the Austrian Note is to convince the Austro-German peoples that their Governments really desire peace. This is necessitated by the highly dangerous rebellious feeling in the Central Empires, particularly in Austria.

It is pointed out that this object could be accomplished speedily and effectively by a full and unqualified Austro-German acceptance of President Wilson's fourteen points as a proper basis for peace.

AIR-RAID ON PARIS.

PARIS, Sept. 16.
0.45 a.m.

Several squadrons of enemy aeroplanes bombed Paris this morning, despite an intense barrage.

There were some victims and material damage.

ENGLISH PRESS REJECT THE NOTE.

INSINCERE AND ABSURD.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

The papers with the exception of the *Daily News* emphatically reject the Austrian Note. They are of the opinion that it is merely a German trick to enable Field-Marshal von Hindenburg to pull his Armies together and cause dissensions amongst the Allies.

The *Daily Chronicle* says: "It is now realised, for the first time in Berlin and Vienna, that the Central Empires cannot possibly win the war. After all they have suffered the Entente Powers are not going to be bought off with an unreal peace, which will only mean a new war at some moment convenient to the militarists of Central Europe. The free nations of the world are determined to hold together until this sinister menace is finally removed."

The *Daily Mail* states: "The Austrian invitation is another form of the old German trick. We hear the Kaiser's voice in it, because the military masters under which Germany is bleeding, are afraid that if they retire or are forced back in inch their power will fail like a house of cards under the blows of the Allies in France. They are becoming nervous."

The *Daily Express* states: "The Note does not bring a real peace any nearer. They that drew the Sword are scheming to save themselves from perishing by the sword." The *Express* concludes: "While Germany offers friendship, her submarines sink another liner, adding a long list of murdered civilians."

The *Daily Telegraph* states: "Austria has proved that it has learnt nothing and forgotten everything. The Note is absurd and insincere. Matters have vitally changed since Baron von Kuehlmann's speech. It is by no means certain nowadays that a decisive victory is impossible."

The *Morning Post* says: "To pause now would be to throw away the fruits of four years of war, to dismiss for ever all hope of victory and to betray the common cause of Civilisation."

The *Daily News* says: "There can be no question of the Allies compromising in their fundamental principles. On the other hand, there is more than a remote prospect that the discussions that might leave Germany obdurate might have a very different result in the case of Turkey, Bulgaria or even Austria."

The *Times* says: "The Note is a very stale diplomatic trick. Austria and Germany hope for its rejection in order to persuade the disheartened peoples and the armies that a conclusive reason exists for continuing the contest. This move will not deceive the Allied democracies."

GERMAN OVERTURES TO BELGIUM.

INDEPENDENCE WITH A PROVISO OFFERED.

HOW IT IS INTERPRETED BY THE ALLIES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

It is believed that Germany has made proposals to Belgium, promising political and economic independence after the war, provided Belgium remains neutral until the end of the war and uses her good offices to secure the return of the German colonies.

The proposal is obviously intended to cover the German flank in the event of a withdrawal from Belgium, preventing the Allies from following up.

"IT'S TIME THE WAR WAS ENDED."

REMARK GREETED BY UPROARIOUS APPLAUSE AT BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 16.

There were noisy scenes at the sitting of the Berlin Municipalities, the Socialists bitterly complaining against starvation and the rations. One statement that it was time the war was ended was received with uproarious applause in the public galleries.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE BETTER.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Mr. Lloyd George's health shows general improvement.

THE BRITISH FRONT.

BRITISH SUCCESSFUL IN MINOR OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

We carried out a successful minor operation, during the night, astride the Ypres-Comines Canal, and advanced our line on a front of over two miles, capturing a number of prisoners and machine-guns.

Raiding and patrol encounters occurred in the neighbourhoods of Monsures and Gavrelle.

We established new posts in the vicinity of Sauchy, Cauchy and Oppy.

MAISSEMY CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.
10 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

In a successful minor operation early in the morning, we captured Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin, and also the trench system southeast and east of this village. We took 100 prisoners and a number of machine-guns.

There was considerable hostile artillery firing at a number of points on the battle-front south of the Arras-Cambrai road.

BRITISH FOUR MILES FROM ST. QUENTIN.

MAZE OF ENEMY RIFLE PITS.

SERIOUS ENEMY MAN-POWER SHORTAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, says:—

During the 24 hours ending at sunset on the 14th we took 200 prisoners from the rearguard astride the path towards Cambrai. Our guns have taken a heavy toll of troops in the Hindenburg Line.

The ground between Havrincourt and Gouzeaucourt is a maze of enemy rifle pits, but the heavy rains have flooded them, and many of their occupants have been forced to leave.

Maissemy, which was captured this morning, stands upon a little spur called Mont-de-Gards and straightens the line through Holnon Wood. Our advanced posts are now less than four miles from St. Quentin.

Further evidence of the German man-power shortage is accumulating. Men, women and boys who are graded for National Service at home are being brought back to the battle areas to replace troops on the line of communications. Boys of 17 are reported as being assembled in the region of Sedan for auxiliary service.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

STEADY PROGRESS.

GERMAN TROOPS MACHINE-GUNNED AERIALLY.

LONDON, Sept. 16.
12.50 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—

Fine weather on the 14th permitted considerable aerial activity. There were very numerous and severe fights in which 14 enemy machines were brought down and seven balloons were set on fire.

Enemy troops were aerially machine-gunned and 6½ tons of bombs were dropped on enemy assemblages. Over 23 tons of bombs were dropped at night on the railway stations at Laon, Conflans, etc.

South-east of the Oise the enemy again counter-attacked violently. Everywhere our positions were maintained.

We captured to-day the plateau east of Vauxaillon.

Further south we advanced beyond the Meune Jean farm, capturing the crest north-east of Celles-sur-Aisne.

Since yesterday morning we have taken over 3,500 prisoners.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 15,
7.40 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—

General von Carlowitz's Army was again engaged in a heavy battle between the Ailette and the Aisne.

In the region of Allemant the enemy pressed forward across the heights east of Laffaux.

HEAVY LOSS INFLICTED ON GERMANS.

GROUND STREWN WITH CORPSES.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters says:—

The fiercest fighting on Sunday was in Tiger Wood, near Vailly, where the French overcame stubborn resistance and advanced their line.

General Mangin captured Hill 154, east of Vauxaillon and Meune Jean. It dominates the Soissons-Maubeuge road for two kilometres at the end of Chemin-des-Dames.

The French occupied Hill 169, dominating Vailly, at the head of the Sancy and Jouy valleys. Judged by the corpses, the enemy losses were exceptionally heavy.

The Germans are still holding the plateau of Jouy, but the French overlook the positions.

THE AMERICAN FRONT.

LINES ADVANCED ON THE MOSELLE.

FRUITLESS ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

An American official report states: In the St. Mihiel sector there was increased artillery and aviation activity.

An enemy counter-attack at daybreak near St. Hilaire was easily repulsed and a number of prisoners taken.

On the left bank of the Moselle our lines have been advanced from one to two miles, and now include the towns of Villey and Morroy.

The normal extension of our lines beyond Jaulny resulted in our bringing in 72 additional guns, which were abandoned by the enemy in his hasty retreat. This brings the total guns captured to over 200.

HIGHLY SATISFACTORY NEWS.

SIX GERMAN DIVISIONS WERE AT ST. MIHIEL.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Reuter's Agency learns that the news to-day from the American Front is highly satisfactory. Since yesterday the Americans have advanced two to three miles on the whole front. Thirty-three patrols penetrated a further two miles.

It appears that the Germans are retreating to the line protecting the railways before Metz.

Metz is under long-range gun fire. There were six enemy Divisions operating in the St. Mihiel salient of a total strength of 60,000 with a reflex strength of 36,000.

The booty includes masses of material, over 100 guns of all calibres, and hundreds of machine-guns and trench mortars. The bridges reconquered in this territory were undamaged.

The British captured Maissemy, northwest of St. Quentin.

The French yesterday took 2,500 prisoners.

The line at noon ran from Morroy, Rembercourt, Haumont, Doncourt, Auxtempliers, Abancourt and thence to the old line. At Metz the guns are in action.

PRESIDENT WILSON CONGRATULATES GENERAL PERSHING.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

In cabling his congratulations to General Pershing on the St. Mihiel victory, President Wilson says: "The boys have done what we expected of them and have done it in the way we most admire. We are deeply proud of them and their Chief."

ENEMY HUSTLED BY AMERICANS.

A PRECIPITATED RETREAT.

PARIS, Sept. 16.

French correspondents emphasise the cleverness of the Americans in hustling the Germans so that the latter hastily began removing their artillery and leaving their infantry uncovered and subjected to a hail of fire from our advancing batteries but, despite the elaborate German precautions, the American booty in guns is steadily increasing.

GERMAN EXPLOITER OF CHLORINE GAS MILITARILY.

CAPTURED BY AMERICANS.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters says:—

The Americans have captured in Thiaucourt Professor Otto Schmeerkneer, the exploiter of chlorine gas militarily, and who is reported to have been developing some new atrocity of Kultur.

THE GALWAY CASTLE TORPEDOED.

150 PEOPLE MISSING.

SOUTH AFRICAN MINISTER SAVED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Liner *Galway Castle* bound for South Africa with 940 passengers aboard, including 300 women and children, and also the South African Cabinet member, The Rt. Hon. Henry Burton (who was saved), was torpedoed at seven o'clock on the morning of Sept. 12.

One hundred and twenty passengers and 34 of the crew are missing.

HEARTRENDING SCENES AT PLYMOUTH.

The scenes at Plymouth, when the *Galway Castle* survivors arrived, were heart-rending owing to the tragic manner in which death had made big gaps in numbers of families: thus, numbers of children, many almost babies, caused a most pitiful scene, crying in vain for their parents. Other parents were searching in all directions for their missing children.

HAIRBREADTH ESCAPES.

The topedo struck the vessel between the engine room and the stoke hold, causing the vessel to buckle in an extraordinary manner. The vessel appeared that it would probably break in twain at any moment.

The inrush of water was tremendous, sweeping the second engineer into the tunnel from the engine room where he was drowned. A fireman had a thrilling escape. He fell through the torn side of the ship and reached the surface where he clung to a ladder. One boat during its launching was swamped, another was injured through the falls fouling; a third was swept upon the propellor and a fourth narrowly escaped a similar fate.

The survivors had bad experiences in the open boats and passed many floating bodies. One woman was still clutching a baby in each arm.

SELF-SACRIFICE OF THE CREW.

The Rt. Hon. H. Burton paid a handsome tribute to the efficiency, self-sacrifice and resource of the naval officers and ratings. Some of the blue-jackets jumped into the stormy sea and rescued many.

(Continued on Page 8.)

WIFE'S DISAPPOINTING CHASE.

TRIP OF 30,000 MILES TO SEE HUSBAND TWO DAYS.

After a chase of nearly four years and more than 30,000 miles, Mrs. William Whaling caught up with her army husband and Uncle's Sam army orders here, a few days ago, says an American paper. Four years ago she became Mrs. Whaling, wife of Capt. Whaling, at a Western army post. About two months after the wedding the War Department ordered the husband to the Philippines, and he made arrangements for the bride to follow after the rainy season in the islands. While she was in the middle of the Pacific Uncle Sam got busy and the Captain passed his wife on the ocean. When she reached the Philippines there was no boat back for a month—and her husband was in San Francisco. When she finally reached 'Frisco, the army wife ran down the gang-plank into the arms of—disappointment! Uncle Sam had been busy again and her husband was in Alaska.

A telegram of warning to the army wife reached Seattle an hour after her boat had sailed north. Husband and wife passed each other on the ocean again, he on his way to El Paso. She had to wait another month for a boat back, but when she reached Texas she found the Captain was in Mexico.

By this time she grew tired of travel and returned to her home at Kansas City. But her husband telegraphed that he was in San Antonio and there she went, only to find he was at the National Army Camp at Chillicothe, Ohio. It was no use. When she got there, he was at Camp Mills. This time she beat the army order by two days and then the 48-hours' reunion was cut short by more orders.

"I don't know whether I'm still a bride, or a widow," said Mrs. Whaling after her husband had gone. "Being the wife of a regular army officer is bout as bad as having a divorce."

"YANKS" OR "SAMMIES."

If we accept the undoubted authority of the "Stars and Stripes," the official organ of the American troops in France, they will be known not as "Sammies" but as "Yanks." That has a certain historical aptness. "Yankees" was the term used by British soldiers of their opponents in the War of Independence and during the Civil War, by the Confederates of the Federal troops.

The origin of the word is obscure. It may have been, as Webster suggests, an Indian attempt to pronounce the word English or Anglais, or it may have had a Dutch origin, Jankin, a diminution of John. But most of us will be content with the derivation from the Scots "Yankie," meaning sharp or clever. As a synonym for excellence, it was already a good American word in the early days of the eighteenth century.

PRICKLY HEAT REMEDIES.

Victoria Prickly Heat Lotion.
The only Safe and Certain Cure.
50 cts & $1.00 per bottle.

Victoria Prickly Heat Powder.
Gives immediate relief.
50 cts & $1.00 per tin.

Talcum Powder, for Family use.
Lavender, Lilac Violet, Carnation.
1-lb. tins ... ... $1.00.

THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
32, Queen's Road Central.
Telephone 298.

—FOR— CARS on HIRE

Experienced Chauffeurs and Expert Mechanics.

A Large Number of New and Comfortable Cars Always in Readiness.

Phone 977 & 2589

MERCURY GARAGE CO.,
59-61 Des Voeux Road Central.

Arrangements for Special Occasions

BIG BEN



THE No. 1 ALARM CLOCK SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't the "just as good" kind, is it? The best *Roofing* is

"MALTHOID"

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise *FREE*, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence! Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! then tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF! CHEAP! CLEAN! LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF! "MALTHOID."

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

BLUE BIRD
CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS
ICE CREAM PARLOUR.



HOT and COLD DRINKS.
ALSO
DEALERS IN
Gimbal's and Orange Blossom American Chocolates.
Assorted Fancy Cakes.
ADDRESS:
OLD POST OFFICE BUILDING, Queen's Road & Pedder Street.

E. HING & CO.
LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.
Telephone No. 1116. 23, Wing Woo Street, Central.

HONGKONG THEATRE PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THE SECRET KINGDOM
5th and 6th Episodes
and
ESSANAY AND KEYSTONE COMICS.

WEDNESDAY, 18th Sept.
An ALL CHARLIE CHAPLIN PROGRAMME
COME AND SEE
THE MILLION DOLLAR WORLD'S LAUGH-MAKER

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS despatched to the Undermentioned PORTS:

LONDON AND BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

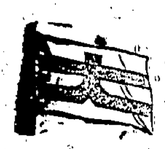
LONDON AND BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING Etc. apply to:—

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co's. Office,



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

GENOA LINE ... ... } Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port
MARSEILLES LINE } Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE:—Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Puget Sound Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU" ..... Saturday, 21st Sept., at Noon.
"MEXICO MARU" ..... Monday, 23rd Sept., at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE:—Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE:—Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE:—Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang.

AUSTRALIAN LINE:—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE:—The steamers will arrive at and depart from the **SOON YIP WHARF**, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" ..... Thursday, 26th Sept. at 9 a.m.
For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.
"KAIJO MARU" ..... Wednesday, 18th Sept. at Noon.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE APPLY TO

K. YAMASAKI, *Manager.*
No. 1, Queen's Building.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU
Joint Service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.
Next departures from **HONGKONG:**

To **SAN FRANCISCO**

Steamers	Tons	Sails
WILIS	8,000	21st September.
REMBRANDT	10,000	1st October.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.—

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
Agents.

TELEPHONES 1574–1575–1576.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR SINGAPORE & RANGOON.

S.S. "YAHIKO MARU",
on or about 20th September.

For Space and Particulars apply to:—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to **SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS** with transhipment at **CALCUTTA**, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD. *Agents.*

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For Sailing dates Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., *Agents.*

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Sept. 19, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGCHOW	Sept. 21, at 4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	KUICHOW	Sept. 23, at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamers	To Sail
SHANGHAI	*TAISANG* ..... FRIDAY,	Sept. 20, Daylight.
MANILA	*LOONGSANG* ... FRIDAY,	Sept. 20, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	*YUENSANG* ... FRIDAY,	Sept. 27, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaisang" and "Yitim," calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE:—The s.s. "Van Waerwijck" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bs/Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
AGENTS

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic Address "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.
Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
CHIEF OFFICE:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, defective circulation, nervous dyspepsia, tic or neuralgia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, want of tonic force, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, muddy, high-coloured water, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening, wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and valueless.

VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for fuller particulars. Send stamped addressed envelope for free Booklet, or P.O. 2/9 for Trial Bottle of either remedy, to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOTS, CASH CHEMISTS.



JOHN OAKEY & SONS LIMITED, "WELLINGTON MILLS," LONDON.

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins.....	TUESDAY, 24th Sept. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry).
"CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st.
"CHINA" November 18th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd October
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st October.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th November.
TENYO MARU	22,000	23rd November.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO Via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong:
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th.
KIYO MARU	17,200	Jan. 9th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, *MANAGER,*
KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING.

FROM HONGKONG:	Connecting with	FROM COLOMBO

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners option, Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

Or to: REISS & Co., Cashier.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer carrying His Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port as usual taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed in this steamer proceeding via Bombay and there transhipped to the one carrying steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates etc. apply to

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2318

INTIMATIONS

THE

LONDON DIRECTORY.

(PUBLISHED ANNUALLY)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS in each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of EXPORT MERCHANTS with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply; STEAMSHIP LINES arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings; PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Postal Orders for 25s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £3.

The London Directory Co., Ltd.,
25, ARCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION.

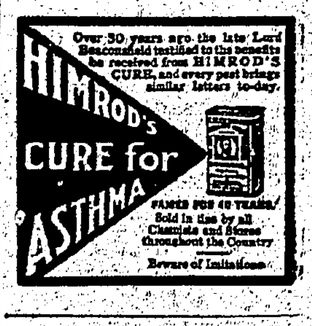
15, Morrison Hill Road.



WAI KEE.

FLAG & SAILMAKER,
No. 129, Des Voeux Road Central,
Top Floor,
HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 1833.

3396



THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

$12.00 per Annum *delivered in Hongkong.*
$13.00 to *all Coast Ports.*

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo.	Due Marseilles	Due London

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transhipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS.	Leave H'KONG about	Leave S'PORE about	Due at M'SEILLES if calling about	Due LONDON about

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings &c., apply to.

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Kitano Maru, 15,980 tons *Shidzuoka Maru, 12,320 tons	WED., 18th Sept., 11 a.m. MON., 14th Oct., 11 a.m.
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Aki Maru, 12,300 tons *Tango Maru, 13,760 tons	SAT., 19th Oct., 11 a.m.
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	§Hwahwu, 8,500 tons	SAT., 28th Sept.
London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town		FOR DATES OF SAILING APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.
Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney		
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal		
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo.		
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji * Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

*Kashima Maru, THURSDAY, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.
*Katori Maru, SUNDAY, 29th Oct., at 11 a.m.

† Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, *Manager*.

Telephone 292 & 293.

DIVIDING THE SPOIL.

CIVILIANS AND WAR HONOURS.

[By ARTHUR POLLEN.]

The number of honours bestowed by the King, on the recommendation of his Ministers, has of late been so great that people have wondered how so many fellow-citizens, of whom they had never heard before, have earned the title, hereditary and otherwise, by which they have been distinguished. The official reasons given for each selection fail to satisfy the pardonable curiosity so created.

It is not, however, into this controversy that I propose to enter, but into another one raised two generations ago by Matthew Higgins, the famous "Jacob Omnium" of the Fifties. War, after all, is primarily an affair of the soldiers and sailors, and when, after the Crimean War, the civilians seemed to Higgins to have helped themselves too liberally to the decorations, he scored them with a very caustic pen on the text: "Kings with their armies did flee and were discomfited; and they of the household divided the spoil." It may be instructive to see how honours in our own time have been allotted between those defending their country at the war and those defending the war in the country.

The honours in the gift of his Majesty may be graded in the following order. First, there are the peerages according to their several ranks. Next, in common estimation should be put the great Orders of Chivalry, the Garter, of course, first, and then—at a respectful distance—the Thistle and the Patrick; then Privy Councillorships, then Baronetcies, then Knighthood in the different Orders, and, finally, the rank of Knight Bachelor. All of these carry titles or prefixes, and confer some kind of precedence. There are certain Orders such as the Victoria Cross, the Orders of Merit and Companions of Honour, the Distinguished and Imperial Services Orders, some purely military, which confer no title, and in all the Orders of Knighthood other than the three great Orders, there are untitled classes for "companions" or "members."

THE HIGHER HONOURS.

Dealing with the higher honours, that is, those which carry titles, how have these been distributed since the outbreak of hostilities? In all 61 peerages have been created, including steps upward by those already ennobled. Of these Mr. Asquith created 28 and Mr. Lloyd George 33. Civilians have received 58 of these. Only two have been conferred upon soldiers and one upon a sailor. Six Garters, four Thistles, and four Patricks have been given. With the exception of one, civilians have received all the Garters, and the same rule applies to both the Thistles and Patricks. Fifty-six favoured individuals have become "Right Honourable" as Privy Councillors, and they are all civilians; and 107 have been made baronets, of whom no fewer than 106 were civilians and only one a sailor. Of the honours, then, that confer hereditary rank 164 have been given to civilians and four to sailors and soldiers, the ratio being 41 to 1. The great Orders have been given in the ratio of 11 to 3, and Privy Councillorships in the ratio of 50 to nothing. Lump them all together, and it is 201 to 7.

The fighting men fare, of course, a good deal better when it comes to the humbler business of knighthoods. Omitting the Indian honours, 262 soldiers and sailors have either been admitted to the rank of an Order that carried a title with it, or have received the advancement from Knight Commander to Grand Cross. If I am not mistaken, no soldiers or sailors at all have been made Knight Bachelor—at least not for military or naval services—a matter which has created some comment; for knighthood, after all, suggests nothing if not service in arms. Still they have received 262 knighthoods or advances. But a considerable number of these have not been given for services in the war at all. They have followed from seniority, administrative services at home, and so forth, just as they would have followed in peace. They are practically civilian honours conferred on soldiers. They include, for instance, officers employed in the War Office and at the Admiralty, who have presided over departments, the responsibility for which has always conferred a claim for a K.C.B.; and the same is true of advancements from K.C.B. to G.C.B. In ordinary times such knighthoods and advancements would amount to 15 or 20 a year, so that it would probably not be safe to reckon more than 180 or 200 at most as honours for special war services. In the meantime, civilians, men and women, have received 730 knighthoods or their equivalents! Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George have bestowed these decorations in about the same proportions. Mr. Asquith made 210 civil and 84 military knights, Mr. Lloyd George 473 civil knights, 46 dames, and 178 military and naval. The score then stands, for the greater honours, at the ratio of 44 to 1 and in the lesser, in the ratio or rather over 3 to 1.

SOME FURTHER FACTS.

Now we should not be doing justice to the situation if we omitted certain further facts from our consideration. Every able-bodied man of military age of every class in life—unless his contribution to civil work can be looked upon as indispensable to the progress of the war—has long since ceased to be a civilian. The ranks of those therefore, who in ordinary times would be regarded as proper candidates for honours, have been very greatly reduced indeed. Further, the richer and, therefore, dominating classes in this country normally include a large number of retired officers of the Army and Navy, who from their early service training in organisation and command have special advantages for becoming prominent in public and semi-public work. These naturally supply a fair proportion of candidates for baronets, knighthoods, and so forth. All of these have returned to duty. First, then, the expansion of the forces has taken away almost all the men of 40 and under; next, mobilisation has removed from civil life a very high proportion of promotable men up to the age of 60. Some of these are no doubt included in the actual recipients of military honours. In normal times they would have been recipients of civil honours. So that if there is anything striking in the contrast between what the civilians and the soldiers have got, it is safe to say that the bare figures state the case rather too flatteringly for the fighting services.

There is doubtless an answer to any suggestion of injustice implied in the foregoing statements. It would, for example, be anything but a kindness to confer peerages right and left on naval and military officers, or, for that matter, baronetages, unless the country were prepared to endow these hereditary titles. Again, the Garter is always conferred only upon the greater nobles, and Privy Councillorships only on those who, ostensibly at least, have distinguished themselves in public affairs or in learning. And, finally, the war is not yet over, and while men are still in command their reputations are still in the making. The military list, so far from being final, may perhaps be looked upon as hardly more than a beginning. But the leeway to be made up is certainly striking.

BANKS

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON

PAID UP CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £2,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING
Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1917.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,125,000
Paid-up	562,500
Reserve Fund	650,000

BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LIMITED.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

O. CHAMPKIN
Acting Manager.

No. 7 Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, Oct. 6 1917.

TREATMENT FOR DYSENTERY.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Colic and Diarrhœa Remedy followed by a dose of castor oil will effectually cure the most stubborn cases of dysentery. It is especially good for summer diarrhœa in children. For sale by Chemists and Storekeepers.

INTIMATIONS

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS and EXPORTS.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE, KISHIDARE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNHW, KAMIYAMADA, HIRAI, and OYURARI COAL MINES.

AGENTS FOR SAKITO COAL.

Head Office:—TOKYO.

Branches and Representatives:—

Nagasaki, Karatsu, Wakamatsu, Moji, Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Tsuruga, Nagoya, Yokohama, Tokyo, Hakodate, Muroran, Otaru, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Dairen, Tsinanfu, Hankow, Shanghai, Taipeh, Hongkong, Canton, Haiphong, Manila, Singapore, Calcutta, London and New York.

Cable Address:
Hongkong: "IWASAKI".
Canton, Haiphong: "IWASAKISAL".
Codes:—A1, A. B. C. 5th Ed., Western Union and Bentley's.

Agency for:—THE OSAKA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. SAYEKI, *Manager.*
No. 14, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

ASAHI BEER



SOLE AGENTS:
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
TELEPHONE 230 & 155

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE TO ORDER



CHERRY & CO.
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
Telephone No. 401.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

SHIPPING

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. Mail Line.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA," 14,000 Tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA".....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9th, 1918
S.S. "ECUADOR".....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, 1918
S.S. "COLOMBIA".....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, 1918

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Building, Chater Road.
TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS—
Sterling £1,500,000@2/-=$18,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.—Chairman,
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.,—Deputy Chairman
S. H. Dodwell, Esq. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale. | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim,
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LTD.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the daily balance

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3 " "
" 12 " 4 " "

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 23, 1918.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong May 14, 1918. 517

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Yen 48,000,000.00
PAID UP CAPITAL... ... ... 42,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND 24,300,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT	
BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
BUENOS AYRES	NEW YORK
CALCUTTA	OSAKA
CHANGCHUN	PEKIN
DAIREN (DAIRY)	RANGOON
FENGTIEN (MUKDEN)	SAN FRANCISCO
HANKOW	SEATTLE
HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SHIMONOSEKI
KAI YUEN	SINGAPORE
KOBE	SOERABAYA
LONDON	SYDNEY
LOS ANGELES	TIENTSIN
LYONS	TOKYO
MANILA	TSINANFU
NAGASAKI	TSINGTAU

Interest allowed on Current Accounts. Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.

KISHI ONO,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th Sept., 1918.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
13, Queen's Road, Central.

General Banking Business transacted, Current Deposit and Savings Bank Accounts opened.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed at rates which may be ascertained on application.

KWOK MAN FAT,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1918. 702

BANKS

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

ESTABLISHED 1824.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £ 75,000,000 = (£5,250,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £ 50,000,000 = (£3,500,000
RESERVE FUND £ 1,585,461 = (£ 965,230

HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM.
Branches at
The Hague Rotterdam
HEAD AGENCY—BATAVIA.
Branches at

BANJERMASIN,	RANGOON.
BANDOENG,	SAMARANG,
CHERIBON,	SHANGHAI,
DJEMBER,	SINGAPORE,
DJOKJAKARTA,	SOERABAIA,
KOTA RADJA,	SOERAKARTA (Sala)
MAKASSAR,	LANGSA,
MEDAN,	TELUK BETONG,
PADANG,	TEGAL,
PALEMBANG,	TELUK BETONG,
PEKALONGAN,	TJILATJAP,
PENANG,	WELTEVREDEN.
PONTIANAK,	

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON BANKERS:—The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

J. F. VAN REES,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 23, 1917.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Francs 45,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors .....ANDRE BERTHELOT
General Manager.....A. J. PERROTIN.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
PEKING,
SHANGHAI, SAIGON,
TIENTSIN, HAIPHONG,
HONGKONG, YUNNANFOU.

BANKERS:
In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.
In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:
Queen's Buildings,
No. 5, Chater Road. Tel. 2443

Hongkong, April 6, 1918. 1:0

NOTICE.

HIGH-CLASS PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING DONE AT THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

BOOKS & PAMPHLETS A SPECIALTY

Prospectuses, Trade Circulars Programmes, Menus, etc. etc. Artistically Arranged and Carefully Printed.

Clean Proofs and prompt delivery guaranteed.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 5.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

BRITISH CONTINUE TO PROGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

North-westward of St. Quentin we made further progress yesterday and during the night southward and northward of Holnon-wood.

We repulsed local hostile attacks on the Tresnault and La Bassee sectors.

The hostile artillery was active during the night in the Roisel, Moeuvres, Marquion and Givenchy sectors, and with gas-shell north-westward of Armentieres.

FURTHER ADVANCE BY FRENCH.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A French communiqué says:—

South of St. Quentin we have advanced to the outskirts of Fontaine-les-Clercs.

Between the Oise and the Aisne we made local attacks with the object of improving our positions.

We captured the villages of Allement, Laffaux and Mille, despite severe resistance, and increased our progress east of Sancy and north-east of Celle-sur-Aisne.

Two thousand five hundred prisoners have been counted.

South of the Aisne we made progress and captured the village of Glennes and 200 prisoners.

Our aviators, on Thursday and Friday, actively participated in the American offensive and notwithstanding a gale, with clouds and rain, brought down seven enemy machines.

FRENCH REPULSE ATTACKS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A French communique says:—

In the region of Vauxaillon, during the night, we stopped three enemy counter-attacks on our new positions.

We also repulsed several raids in Champagne and Lorraine.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

21 GERMAN TOWNS BOMBED.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is learned authoritatively that 21 important German towns were bombed by the Independent Air Force during August, including the following on three occasions: Frankfort, factories and railways; Mannheim, chemical factories; Metzablon, railways; Saarbourg, Thionville and Treves, railways and workshops. Other towns bombed once were: Bettembourg, Burbach, Coblentz, Cologne, Darmstadt, Dillingen, Duren, Ehrange, Karlsruhe, Luxembourg, Offenburg, Remilly, Rombach, Saaralbe and Volkingen.

Over 100 tons of explosives were dropped. During the past three months 249 raids have been made on Germany and 247 tons of bombs dropped.

The German territory brought into the war zone represents a belt of the Rhine Valley approximately 250 miles long.

LLOYD GEORGE CONGRATULATES GENERAL PERSHING.

"BETTER THAN PHYSIC."

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed to General Pershing his heartiest congratulations on the great victory. He says:—"The enemy has made many mistakes in this war, but none greater than when he underrated the valour, determination and intrepid spirit of the brave soldiers of the United States. Now that he has tested the mettle of the American armies the enemy knows what is in store for him. The news reached me in my sick bed. It has been better and infinitely more palatable than any physic."

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

SUCCESSFUL ATTACK BY ITALIANS.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

An Italian official message, dated yesterday morning, says:—

In the Brenta Valley, after a short and effective artillery preparation with the co-operation of aeroplanes bombing and shooting from low heights, we attacked the enemy barrage at Grovella, southward of Corte. We, after crushing the fierce resistance of the garrison, conquered the whole defensive system, consisting of entrenchments at the bottom of the Valley and strong defensive works astride it. We took 343 prisoners, including 12 officers.

THE RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILY.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.

According to the Czecho-Slovak organ *Samostatnost*, a list published in Samara, cited in a Kieff telegram to the *Tages Zeitung* stating that the Tsaritsa and her four daughters were murdered in the neighbourhood of Ekaterinburg, contrary to the wishes of the Soviet Government.

THE PEACE OFFENSIVE.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY INVITES DISCUSSIONS.

POPE APPEALED TO.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.

A Vienna official message, received on Saturday, says:—

"With a view to examining whether conditions such as make the inauguration of peace negotiations appear promising the Austro-Hungarian Government has to-day invited the belligerent Governments to confidential non-binding discussions at a neutral centre and has addressed them a Note drawn up with this idea. A special Note has also been sent to the Holy See bringing the Government's action to its notice and appealing to the Pope's interest for peace. Furthermore, the Governments of neutral States have also been acquainted with the *demarche*. The constant close accord which exists between the four allied Powers warrants the assumption that Austro-Hungary's Allies to whom a proposal in the same manner is being sent share the views developed in the Note."

CONSCIENTIOUS EXAMINATION.

The message says the objective is a conscientious examination of the situation by all belligerents which no longer leaves any doubt that all belligerents long for a speedy end to the bloody struggle. Nevertheless, it has not hitherto been possible to create preliminary conditions which are calculated to bring peace efforts nearer realisation and bridge the gap which still separates the belligerents. More effective ways and means must therefore be considered whereby the responsible factors of all countries can be offered an opportunity to investigate the present possibilities of reaching an understanding.

The first step which Austria-Hungary, in accordance with her allies, undertook on December 12, 1916, for bringing about peace did not lead to the end hoped for. The Note alleges that this was owing to the fact that the Allies, in order to maintain their peoples' war spirit, which was steadily declining, most severely suppressed even any discussion of the peace idea, but the peace step then taken was not entirely resultless. The peace question has not since vanished from the order of the day and, though public discussions prove that the differences still separating the belligerents in their conception of peace conditions are not slight, nevertheless an atmosphere has been formed which no longer excludes discussion of peace. The utterances of responsible statesmen indicate that the desire to reach an understanding and not to decide the war exclusively by force of arms is beginning gradually to penetrate the Allied States, except for some blinded war agitators who certainly must not be estimated lightly. The Austro-Hungarian Government is conscious that, after the devastation of war, it will be impossible to re-establish the tottering world order at a single stroke. The path towards peace is toilsome and wearisome, yet it is our duty to tread it. If there are still responsible factors which desire to overcome their opponent militarily there can no longer be any doubt that this aim, even if it were attainable, would first necessitate a further bloody and protracted struggle. But even a victorious peace will no longer be able to make good the consequences of such policy, which would be fatal to the whole of Europe. Only a peace which could righteously adjust the still divergent conceptions of the opponents would be the peace desired by all peoples.

THE REICHSTAG MAJORITY PARTIES.

THEIR FUTURE POLICY.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 15.

A Berlin message says:—

The representatives of the Reichstag Majority parties resumed and concluded their deliberations on Friday and agreed on the lines of their future political conduct.

Deputy Fischbenen subsequently reported the result of the deliberations to the Chancellor.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says the Majority parties adhere to the standpoint that the future and form of government of the Eastern Border States must be decided purely on the ground of the peoples' right of self-determination and the Reichstag's peace resolution of July, 1917, remains the basis of their policy.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

Should Congress return to Mr. Roosevelt the Nobel Peace Prize money which he set aside in 1906 to forward industrial peace propaganda, but which the Government never so used, there will be available a useful nucleus for the fund to relieve war sufferers which the ex-President is anxious to set going. The value of the prize is £8,200, and at 5 per cent. compound interest for 12 years it would amount now to £14,720.

Many of the Nobel Prizemen have devoted the money awarded them to public purposes. Lord Rayleigh gave his to the Cavendish Laboratory, Maeterlinck endowed a French literary prize, Rabindranath Tagore devoted his to educational work in India, and the late Sir W. R. Cremer—a poor man—gave the whole of the £8,200 he received in 1903 to further the cause of international peace.

THE HAPPIEST MAN IN ENGLAND.

We have just come across one of the happiest men in England, says a Home journal. He is a gentleman who has taught many hundreds of wounded soldiers how to use their left hands. He says that the men's delight at being able to do all kinds of things in spite of losing an arm is quite enough reward for all the trouble he has taken on their behalf. He thrilled an audience the other day with stories of how helpless men found a way out of their helplessness, with a consequent improvement in their health and spirits.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

STRENGTH.

No. 852, Pte. J. C. Ferguson, S. B. Section, is permitted to resign on the recommendation of a Medical Board, dated 10.9.18.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 716 Pte. E. Davidson, M. G. Coy., is appointed Lance Corporal, dated 12.9.18.

No. 483 Pte. E. F. Angott and No. 523 Pte. W. Wright, "B" Coy., are appointed Lance Corporals, dated 13.9.18.

TRANSFERS.

No. 311 Pte. T. F. Ford, "B" Coy., is transferred to the Artillery Company, dated 10.9.18.

No. 591 Pte. D. S. Gabbay is transferred from "B" Coy. to "D" Company, dated 10.9.18.

LEAVE.

Sergt. P. Jacks, Artillery Coy., is granted extension of leave, until 4.10.18.

Pte. R. H. Sharp, "A" Coy., is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 12.9.18.

SALUTING.

The left-hand salute by warrant officer, non-commissioned officers and men is abolished.

The salute will be given by all ranks with the right hand. When saluting to the side the head will be turned towards the person saluted.

In cases where from physical incapacity a right-hand salute is impossible, the salute will be given with the left hand.

(A. O. 211 of 1918).

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

The following is the result of Classification of No. 2 Platoon, "A" Coy.:—

Number exercised	36
Marksmen	2
1st Class	18
2nd	16

The following were the averages:—

Practice	No. 13	13.3
"	" 14	19.8
"	" 15	11.8
"	" 16	20.2
"	" 17	12.3
"	" 18	10.2
"	" 19	5.8
Company average		93.4

SICK PARADES.

Major G. D. R. Black, having returned from leave, all ranks requiring medical aid are to attend at his consulting room as usual.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt. J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

TUESDAY, Sept. 17th:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only.

THURSDAY, 19th Sept.:—
5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

FRIDAY, Sept. 20th:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill.
5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers, Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

13th to 20th September:—
E. L. MANNING NIGHTLY.

Parades as per roster posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m.; electricians at 6.30 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers, 2nd Lieut. Marley; Lyeemun, Captain James; Stonecutters, 2nd Lieut. Brown.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR HIGHER RATINGS AND N.C.O.S. AND MEN OF THE INFANTRY BATTALION ATTACHED FOR DUTY.

Class 1, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1/-) examination.

Class 2, at Belchers at 6.30 p.m. Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergts. Ovendene and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.C.

Class 3, at Lyeemun at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sgts. Barclay and White, R.E.

Detail of duties at Lyeemun from 17th to 30th September, 1918, inclusive is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

TUESDAY, 17th Sept.:—
5.15 p.m.—No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 3, Practices 17 and 18. Dress, drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 19th September:—
5.15 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 20th September:—
5.15 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with pouches.

"B" Company.

JUDGING DISTANCE.

TUESDAY, 17th instant:—
5.30 p.m.—Nos. 5, 6 and 7 Platoons on Polo ground. Fall in at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by Tram to Causeway Bay. T.E.T. Dress, drill order with pouches and dummies. All exempted men are to attend this parade (unless all Tests have been completed). Privates Alabaster, French, S. Baker, A. W. Smith, Wetton and Lce.-Cpl. W. Wright of No. 5 Platoon need not attend.

THURSDAY, 19th Sept.:—
5.30 p.m. No. 8 Platoon at Kowloon Docks, T.E.T.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

TUESDAY, 17th September:—
5.10 p.m.—Nos. 1 and 2 Gun teams at Kowloon Docks. Dress, drill order (with rifles).

WEDNESDAY, 18th September:—
5.00 p.m.—Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5, Gun teams at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. Dress, drill order with pouches.

THURSDAY, 19th September:—
5.15 p.m.—No. 1 gun team and Casuals at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Dress, drill order with pouches.

FRIDAY, 20th September:—
7.10 a.m.—Beginners' Class at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m.—No. 1 gun team and Casuals at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, drill order with rifles.



Babies With Itching, Burning Skins Sleep

And tired mothers rest after giving baby a hot bath with Cuticura Soap followed by a gentle application of Cuticura Ointment. Peace falls on distracted households when Cuticura enters. Trial free.

For free sample each address post-card: "F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London." Sold everywhere.

KODAKS and FILMS, PLATES and PAPER,

DEVELOPING & PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Voeux Road Central. [369

WEATHER REPORT.

September 17*d.* 12*h.* 10*m.*—No returns from Japan and Wladivostock. Pressure has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei and Guam, and slightly in the vicinity of Hongkong: it has increased slightly elsewhere. The depression remains over the Gulf of Tongking.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 1.24 inches. Total since January 1st, 82.40 inches, against an average of 71.74 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 18th September:—

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: S.E. winds, moderate; cloudy, occasional rain.

2.—Formosa Channel: The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHT.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of Sept., 1918:—

Date.	Ends		Begins.	
Sept. 17th,	5.59	"	6.38	"
" 18th,	5.59	"	6.37	"
" 19th,	5.59	"	6.35	"
" 20th,	6.0	"	6.35	"
" 21st,	6.0	"	6.34	"
" 22nd,	6.0	"	6.33	"
" 23rd,	6.1	"	6.32	"
" 24th,	6.1	"	6.31	"
" 25th,	6.1	"	6.30	"
" 26th,	6.2	"	6.29	"
" 27th,	6.2	"	6.28	"
" 28th,	6.2	"	6.27	"
" 29th,	6.2	"	6.25	"
" 30th,	6.2	"	6.24	"

MOUNTED SECTION.

THURSDAY, 19th Sept.:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

TUESDAY, Sept. 17th:—
5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T.E.T. Dress, drill order (Rifle, belt, sidearms and pouches).

RECRUITS.

MONDAY, 16th & FRIDAY, 20th inst.
5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Oxborry (Monday) and Edmonds (Friday). Dress, drill order.

DETAIL.

On duty 13th Sept. No. 5 Platoon
On duty 14th Sept. No. 3 Platoon Mounted Sec. and Signalling Sec.
On duty 14th Sept. No. 6 Platoon
On duty 15th Sept. No. 7 Platoon
On duty 16th Sept. No. 8 Platoon
On duty 17th September Machine Gun Company.
On duty 18th Sept. No. 1 Platoon.
On duty 18th Sept. No. 4 Platoon.
On duty 19th Sept. No. 2 Platoon.
On duty 20th September, No. 3 Platoon. Mounted Section and Signalling Section.
On duty 21st Sept. No. 4 Platoon.
Orderly Officer for week ending 22nd Sept. Lieut. Branch.
Next for duty—Lieut. Blason.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard.

PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.:—
5 p.m. Swimming fall in at Blake Pier.

SATURDAY, 21st Sept.:—
1.30 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai-Wan.

G. E. STEWART,
Captain,
Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

TRY Chamberlain's Tablets when bilious or constipated. You are certain to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr Douglas Abbey, Mr E. M. Joseph, Mr D. Abraham, Mr B. H. van Ketel, Mr and Mrs E. G. Anderson, Mr H. Krebs, Mr P. F. Lanchberg, Mr & Mrs Andrade and child, Miss A. R. Langley, Mr and Mrs C. Lauritsen, Miss T. Archiot, Mr F. W. Bailey, Mr and Mrs J. J. Leiria, Mr and Mrs G. H. M. Bannerman, Mr C. Little, Mr J. H. Baring, Mr H. W. Lucas, Mr H. A. Baxter, Mr D. MacIntosh, Capt. C. Beck, Mr N. MacIntyre, Mrs E. R. Balilios, Dr G. W. Mackean, Capt. E. Bentley, Miss E. Marshall, Mr R. J. Birbeck, Dr John Mayo, Mr J. D. Birrell, Mr P. Mickle, Mr J. J. Bleeker, Mr and Mrs H. Moldon, Mr and Mrs A. L. Bouet, Mr and Mrs W. F. Neeson, Mr G. Bowles, Mr C. E. Bruckett, Mr Thos. Nickelsen, Capt. & Mrs Branch, Mr J. S. Nicolson, Mr A. Brizon, Mrs H. Nolasco and 4 children, Mr W. G. Browell, Mr J. T. O'Gorman, Mr N. Burns, Mr S. S. Perry, Mr R. V. Cameron, Mr E. Pontey, Mr H. Cayron, Mr E. H. Ray, Mr A. Chapman, Miss F. Reay, Mr M. Chen, Mrs J. F. Reynolds, Mr F. L. Cooke, Mr D. Ritchie, Mr F. W. Cox, Dr H. C. Rogge, Dr and Mrs H. L. Cumming, Mr S. Sayechi, Mr H. S. Scott, Mrs F. E. Davis, Mr C. E. Seybt, Mme. E. Esnault, Mrs H. Sheehan, Mr and Mrs T. H. Geare, child and servant, Mrs G. Sherwood and maid, Mrs S. Gossler, Mr F. M. Shields, Capt. T. P. Hall, Mrs M. Slade, Mr and Mrs W. A. Hannibal, Mr and Mrs C. F. Starkey & children, Mr G. Harper, Mr V. Steensley, Mr E. Hausmann, Mr A. T. Stubbs, Mr R. S. Heukelom, Miss Sweetland, Mr A. Hicks, Mr C. P. Templeton, Mr M. G. Hockstra, Mr F. G. Thompson, Mr A. E. Hodgins, Mr P. W. Vermeulen, Mr A. Holgerson, Mr Thos. Vint, Mr A. Shelton Hooper, Mr D. William, Capt. R. Innes, Mr G. G. Wood, Mr J. C. G. de Jager, Mr G. Woudenberg, Mr and Mrs A. Johnston, Mr and Mrs B. Wylie, Mr and Mrs J. Jorge.

PEAK HOTEL.

Miss Anderson, Mrs Litt, Mr & Mrs Dyer Ball, Mrs Llewellyn, Mr D. Lyle, Mr C. B. Bird, Mrs Macaulay, Mr and Mrs D. K. Blair, Mrs Matthieson, Capt. & Mrs McLellan, Mr O. T. Breakspear, Mr J. Finlay Miller, Mr J. A. Carter, Mrs Moore, Mr and Mrs F. W. Cary, Miss Mugliston, Mr T. Nagano, Mr E. H. Chaudoin, Mr and Mrs G. F. Nightingale, Mr G. L. Coleman, Mrs Cormack, Mr and Mrs H. A. Nisbet, Mr and Mrs Donnell, Mrs Eager, Mrs Ostroverhow, Mr S. Evans, M.B.E., Prince Valery Ouroussoff, Mrs Finlayson, Mrs Fletcher, Miss Pedden, Mr S. Fukuma, Lt.-Col. and Mrs Thursby Pelham, Mrs Fumagalli, Mr A. D. Galloway, Mr T. L. Perkins, Mr and Mrs B. A. Hale, Miss Perston, Eng.-Com. Reed, Mr H. Hancock, Mr W. E. Roberts, Mr W. J. Hanson, Mr F. J. de Rome, Mr and Mrs H. E. Hayward, Mr and Mrs Rope, Mrs Seqveland, Mr W. B. Hind, Miss Skinner, Mr R. Housmann, Mr & Mrs Smeloff, Mrs & Misses Howard, Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith, Mr Hutchison, Mr F. B. Johnson, Mrs V. Findlay Smith, Sir Ellis Kadoorie, Mrs Sveen, Mr and Mrs Geo. Lammert, Maj.-Gen. F. Ventris, Miss Ventris, Mr and Mrs Lawes, Mr M. Yamano.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs R. Almond, Mr and Mrs Wm. Jackson, Mrs J. R. F. Anderson, Mr B. James, Dr M. E. Asger, Mr J. Joseph, Mr G. Bannerman, Mr & Mrs McAinsh, Mr W. Budge, Mr J. McArthur, Miss A. Coombes, Mrs McGee, Mr and Mrs Course, Mr B. J. de Moore, Mrs F. C. Crush, Mrs W. C. Passmore, Mrs T. B. Culhane, Mr H. Pearman, Mrs J. D. Edwards, Mrs F. E. Pennoyer, Mr A. H. Flamman, Mr and Mrs G. E. Richardson, Mr T. M. Gregory, Mr and Mrs Gregory, Mrs Sangster, Mr C. J. Hammes, Mr Stubbings and daughter, Mr G. R. Haywood, Mr J. de Vries, Mr P. Heathcote, Mr A. W. T. Hoy, Mr and Mrs Underwood.

CARLTON HOTEL.

Mr D. Arakie, Mr and Mrs J. T. Hazard, Mr N. L. Brewer, Mrs F. E. Cameron, Mr O. Murrell, Mr van N. W. Courtlandt, Mr S. Paul, Mr and Mrs H. Stephens, Mr E. T. Crocker, Mr K. B. Grase, Mr P. H. Thurber, Mr W. Gallagher, Mr P. M. Thurber, Mr G. Gilbert.

GRAND HOTEL.

Mr F. E. Combie, Mr S. Paul, Mr P. C. Faithfull, Mr I. Pooley, Mr C. Hawkins, Mr H. J. Rowe, Mr H. J. Hennessy, Mr and Mrs Sleor, Mr A. W. Mathews, Mrs Straney, Mr O. Normann, Mr W. Watkins.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

	Previous day at 1 p.m.	On date at 8 a.m.	On date at 1 p.m.
Barometer	29.74	29.75	29.73
Temperature	79	76	84
Humidity	87	98	73
Direction of Wind	E	N	S
Force	4	2	3
Weather	o	or	o
Rain	1.37	0.00	0.63

Highest open air Temperature on the 16th—84
Lowest open air Temperature on the 17th—76

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director.*
Hongkong, Observatory Sept. 17, 1918.

Temperature.

Hongkong, Sept. 17th, 1918.

BAROMETER	9 A.M.	29.75
Do.	1 P.M.	29.74
Do.	4 P.M.	29.69
THERMOMETER	9 A.M.	82
Do.	1 P.M.	83
Do.	4 P.M.	83
Do.	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	78
Do.	(Wet bulb) 1 P.M.	79
Do.	(Wet bulb) 4 P.M.	79
Do.	Maximum	83
Do.	Minimum (over night)	77

MAIL NOTICE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1918.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Date
Hoihow and Bangkok	Wednesday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Kobe	Wednesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Formosa via Keelung	Wednesday, 18th, 10.00 A.M.
Sandakan, Australia and New Zealand	Wednesday, 18th, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Saigon	Wednesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Hoihow	Wednesday, 18th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands and Formosa via Keelung	Thursday, 19th, Registration 8.45 A.M. Letters 9.30 A.M.
Straits Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt and *Europe via Suez	Thursday, 19th, Registration 9.15 A.M. Letters 10.00 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Wednesday, 18th September at 5 p.m.	
Shanghai and North China	Thursday, 19th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Friday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Friday, 20th, 2.00 P.M.
Saigon	Saturday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America and Europe via San Francisco	Saturday, 21st, Registration 9.45 A.M. Letters 10.30 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Satruday, 21st, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Monday, 23rd, Registration 11.45 A.M. Letters 12.30 P.M.
Tientsin	Monday, 23rd, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tuesday, 24th, 1.00 P.M.

* Superscribed correspondence only.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

SHARE QUOTATIONS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1918.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANKS.	
Hongkong Banks	$590 s., & 590 sa.
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Canton Ins.	$380 sa.
North China Ins.	T.127½ b.
Union Ins.	$900 s., & 900 sa.
Yangtsze Ins.	$210 b. ex 210 sa.
Far Easterns	T. 26½ b.
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fire Ins.	$150 b.
Hongkong Fire Ins.	$325 b.
SHIPPING.	
Douglases	$85 b.
H.K. Steamboats	$22.50 b., & 23.75 sa.
Indo-Chinas (Pref.)	$30 n.
Do. (Def.)	$146 b.
Shell Transports	107/5 b.
Star Ferries	$24½ b.
REFINERIES.	
China Sugars	$86½ b.
Malabon Sugars	$38 b.
MINING.	
Kailan Mining Adm.	47/- b.
Langkats	T.15½ b., & 15½ sa.
Raubs	$2.40 s.
Tronoh Mines	36/- b.
Ural Caspians	27/6 b.
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.	
H. & K. Wharfs	$96 b.
H. & W. Docks	$157 s., & 157 sa.
Shai Docks	T. 152 b. & 152 n.
New Engineerings	T. 25½ b.
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.	
Central Estates	$100 s.
Hongkong Hotels	$93 n.
Hongkong Lands	$96 sa.
Humphreys	$7½ n.
Kowloon Lands	$31 b., & 31 sa.
West Points	$71 b.
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewo Cottons	T. 225 b.
Kung Yiks	$17½ n.
Laou Kung Mows	$126½ n.
Orientals	$62 n.
Shanghai Cottons	$160 n.
Yangtszepoos	$9.10 n.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Cements	$8.15 b.
China-Borneos	$10 b.
China Lights	$5.75 b.
China-Providents	$7.80 n.
Dairy Farms, Old	$29½ n., New $27½ n.
H.K. Electrics	$66 n.
Macau Do.	$40½ n.
Hongkong Ropes	$30½ b.
H.K. Tramways	$7.00 b., & 7.00 sa.
Peak Tramways (Old)	$6.75 b.
do. (New)	$ .70 n.
Steam Laundries	$3.25 b.
H.K. Steel Foundries	$13½ n.
Water-boats	$12 n.
Watsons	$5.80 b.
Powells	$9.00 b.
Wisemans	$26 n.

SINGAPORE RUBBER SHARE MARKET.

MESSRS. FRASER AND CO.'S QUOTATIONS.

	Singapore, Sept. 19th.	
Alor Gajah ($1)	2.70	3.00
Amal. Malay fy. pd.	2.00	2.25
Ayer Hitam ($5)	11.00	12.50
Ayer Kuning ($1)	.95	1.05
Ayer Molek ($1)	1.60	1.50
Ayer Panas ($5)	7.50	8.00
Balgownie ($1)	4.00	4.50
Bassett ($1)	0.70	0.85
Batang Benar ($10)	10.00	12.00
Batu Lintang ($10)	1.00	1.25pm
Bukit Jelotong ($1)	0.40	0.50
Bukit Katil ($1)	0.70	0.80
Bukit Kepong (2)	2.50	2.80
Bukit K. B. ($1)	0.50	0.65
Bukit Timah ($10)	...	11.00
Changkat S'dang ($5)	5.00	5.50
Glenealy Ptns. ($1)	1.40	1.60
Haytor ($5)	7.00	7.50
Indragiri ($5)	4.50	5.15
Jeram ($1)	1.15	1.25
Jimah ($1)	1.15	1.20
Kamasan ($2)	4.00	4.25
Kedah ($1)	2.00	2.10
Kelemak R. ($5)	4.50	5.00
Kempas ($2)	6.50	7.00
Kluang ($5)	...	5.00
Lunas ($5)	5.75	6.25
Malaka Pinda	1.85	1.95
Malakoff ($2)	3.80	4.10
Mandai-Tekong ($1)	0.40	0.55
Mergui ($5)	5.00	6.00
New Serendah ($2)	3.25	3.50
Nyalas ($5)	5.00	6.00
Pajam ($5)	9.25	9.75
Pantai ($1)	1.00	1.25
Parit Perak ($1)	1.75	1.85
Perak River ($1)	1.80	2.00
Pulau Bulang ($10)	3.75	3.90
Punggor ($1)	0.40	0.60
Radella ($5)	8.00	9.00
Sandycroft ($2)	3.00	3.25
Scudai ($5)	5.00	5.25
Sembrong ($1)	0.20	0.30nom
Sungei Bagan ($2)	2.50	2.90
Sungei Patani ($1)	0.25	0.35pm
Tambalak ($1)	0.65	0.75
Tapah ($10)	10.50	12.00
Teluk Anson ($5)	8.25	9.00
Temerloh ($1)	0.70	0.90
Trafalgar ($2)	0.80	0.95
Ulu Pandan ($1)	0.50	0.65
United Malacca ($1)	0.80	0.90
Utan Simpan ($1)	3.25	3.75

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September 17, 1918.

On London—	
Bank, Wire	3/7¾
" On demand	3/7⅞
" 30 days' sight	3/8⅛
" 4 months' sight	3/8⅜
Credits, 4 months' sight	3/9⅛
Documentary, 4 months' sight	3/9¼
On Paris—	
On demand	490
Credits, 4 months' sight	507
On New York—	
On demand	87¼
Credits, 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Calcutta—	
Wire	—
On demand	nom.
On Singapore—	
On demand	157
On Manila—	
On demand	175
On Shanghai—	
On demand	nom.
30 days' sight (private paper)	—
On Yokohama—	
On demand	160
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	43.20
Sovereigns (buying rate)	$5.40 nom.
Silver (per oz.)	49¼ d.
Bar Silver in Hongkong	25 % prem.
Chinese Copper Cash	2 % pm.
Chinese Copper Cents	2 % pm.
Rate of Native Interest	7 % p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	5½ % dis.
Hongkong Sub. Coin	par.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1903-9.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 3 inches below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 4 inches to the height given in the table.

September 17th to 23rd, 1918.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water Hongkong Mean Time	High Water Height	Low Water Hongkong Mean Time	Low Water Height
		h. m.	feet.	h. m.	feet.
Tues.	17	m. 5 51	7.0	1 23 a	1.7
		5 40 a	4.9		
Wed.	18	m. 6 32	7.3	m. 0 21	2.5
		[illegible] a	4.4	1 0 a	1.6
Thur.	19	m. 7 48	7.8	m. 1 24	3.3
		8 30 a	6.9	2 31 a	1.6
Fri.	20	m. 8 41	7.8	m. 2 16	2.5
		9 2 a	6.4	3 7 a	1.9
Sat.	21	m. 9 21	[illegible]	m. 3 [illegible]	2.0
		9 35 a	6.9	3 40 a	2.1
Sun.	22	m. 10 26	7.0	m. 3 57	1.8
		10 12 a	7.1	4 1 a	2.4
Mon.	23	m. 11 21	6.4	4 13 a	2.9
		10 48 a	7.3	m. 9 [illegible]	1.4

Printed and Published for THE CHINA MAIL, Limited, by BERTRAM A. HALE, No. 5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.